The New-York Times.

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The Investigation into the Sale of Cadetships.

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The Fifteenth Amendment—Why Its Proclamation is Delayed—All Doubts to be Settled in Advance—The Georgia Case—Mr. Senator Revels and His Constituents—The New-Hampshire Election.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 5, 1870.

The official proclamation of the final ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, now so anxiously awaited, is drafted, ready for date and signature. The President informed your correspondent this morning that the delay in issuing it was caused by the fact that it is absolutely necessary that the proclamation should leave open no question whatsoever by which the validity of the amendment could ever be questioned; that there was doubt in some minds as to the legal force of the ratification by Indiana, and as to the effect of the repeal of the ratification by New-York; that exclusive of these two there would still be the requisite number of States, to-wit, twenty-eight; but there was the further question in some minds as to the validity of the ratification by Georgia and Texas, not yet admitted to representation. As it was therefore in the highest degree desirable that all these doubts should be settled, it had been decided that the proclamation should be deferred until Congress had declared Georgia and Texas entitled to representation, when there would be no longer any question as to whether or no they were States in the Union, and the number of States requisite for the ratification would be full, exclusive of both New-York and Indiana. Official notice of the ratification by Nebraska has been received, leaving Texas only to be heard from. The President expressed a desire to make the proclamation by the 14th inst., but that would depend upon the action of Congress in regard to Georgia and Texas. Public attention will, therefore, be again directed towards the United States Senate, and should such a debate arise there as occurred in the case of Virginia, there should be protests from every quarter of the country. Not only was that debate prolonged beyond all reason or necessity, but its demoralizing character was wholly inexcusable. It was a deplorable exhibition of dirty linen, and did the Republican Party more damage than it would have suffered even if it had refused without debate to admit the State at all. That there are grave questions involved in the case of Georgia is very true, but in so far as they affect the party, they should be determined by the Republican Senators among themselves—in caucus, if you please, where political linen can be washed in private. In fact, it is reported that the President himself favors this idea, so far as the questions are political. If so, it is another illustration of his great practical sense.

THE GEORGIA BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The vote on Georgia in the House will be taken on Monday. The bill will pass, with an amendment providing that it shall not be construed to perpetuate the present Legislature—BINGHAM says not beyond the 31st of December, 1870—BUTLER says not beyond the 31st of December, 1872. It is claimed by the Bryant party here that the present Legislature expires on the date fixed by BINGHAM. It is claimed by the Bullock party that the Legislature, in fact, has never been anything but provisional, and therefore has an existence of two years longer; and it is held by BUTLER that under the Constitution of Georgia the Legislature can perpetuate itself, at pleasure, and as he is opposed to this, he proposes, by an amendment offered yesterday, to terminate its functions with the year 1872. The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously decided in their report the other day, that the Legislature of 1868 *was a Legislature*,—therefore it was competent to elect Senators. Whether HILL and MILLER were properly elected remains to be seen. The most thorough investigation yet made shows that if the ineligible members had been excluded, HILL would have been beaten. This may form the ground of his exclusion by the Senate, as this question is not yet decided. MILLER, the other Senator, is ineligible because of his disabilities. If he is not misrepresented, these disabilities should not be removed to enable him to take a seat in the United States Senate. He is so attached to the so-called chivalric notions which have prevailed at the South, that he thinks the code of the *duello* should be taught in every Sabbath School. Such ideas will certainly exclude him, and both Senators being thus debarred on grounds independent of the question of the *status* of Georgia, this may be accepted as the final ground of compromise between the factions.

THE COLORED SENATOR.

Mr. REVELS, the first colored United States Senator, having achieved, not only for himself but for his race, the highest political position which falls to most men, now begins to know what it is to do and suffer in behalf of an ambitious constituency. Being of all his race alone in his position, his constituents are bounded not by State lines, but only by the demarcations of blood. He is, therefore, sought by all that part of five millions of colored people who want office, employment and advice. Such an ordeal does he undergo in this direction, that he has given orders to the doorkeepers to bring him no cards during the session of the Senate, as he cannot answer them. In this, again, he but follows the long-enforced practice of his distinguished friend and brother; CHARLES SUMNER never answers a card at the Senate. Pertinent to this I see it stated that Secretary BOUTWELL has promised Senator REVELS his proportion of appointments. This is probably somewhat exaggerated. In the first place Mr. BOUTWELL is exceedingly chary about promising appointments, even singly, much less a "proportion" of them, to anybody. Second, I have never heard that Mr. BOUTWELL recognized any Senator's or Representative's claim to a particular "proportion" of the appointments. Without knowing much about it, I venture to say that the Secretary has promised to give the new Senator's recommendations due consideration—and he would do this as freely in the case of Senator REVELS as in the case of any other man.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

The New-Hampshire Republicans who have gone home to attend the election send back cheering intelligence. They say that the fraud involved in the Labor Reform movement has been completely exposed by the efforts of the Democrats to place the Labor candidate at the head of the Democratic ticket, which effort is repudiated by the larger part of the Democratic Party, and there is much demoralization in their ranks in consequence. The Republicans are confident of electing STEARNS by the people. The two admirable speeches made by Mr. DAWES are represented as having produced excellent results. CYMON.

Business Before Congress—Prospects of the Georgia Bill—The Cadetships—Cuban Belligerency—The Income Tax—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In Congress, to-morrow, the unfinished business in the Senate will be the Funding bill, and in the House the bill admitting Georgia. The prospects that the funding measure will be finally acted on within the next three or four days are very slight, and the exact shape in which it will finally go to the House is equally indefinite and uncertain. The vote on the Georgia bill is to be taken at 1 o'clock, and there is some speculation as to the result. The opposition which has been developed to the bill of the Committee, or "Butler's bill," as it is called, is not quite so strong as was expected, and Mr. FARNSWORTH, who is one of the leaders of the opposition, has not very strong impressions that he and his friends will be able to make a very strong array when the yeas and nays are called. The Banking and Currency Committee have not arrived at any definite determination in reference to the Currency bill of the Senate. They have talked the subject over generally, and will hold daily sessions through the week until they agree on a report, which will probably be on Thursday or Friday.

THE CADETSHIPS.

So far as the cadet investigation is concerned nothing new has occurred. It is understood that no reports will be made to the House on the cases of those members who do not belong to the present Congress. The case of Mr BUTLER, of Tennessee, appears to be involved in considerable confusion. His friends state that he will be entirely acquitted, but there are other rumors and reports which are not quite so favorable to him. General SCHOFIELD has arrived here, and will be one of the witnesses examined to-morrow in the investigation of Mr. BUTLER. The General states to-night that his testimony will not be very important, and will not affect the issue one way or the other. Mr. BUTLER claims that General SCHOFIELD recommended the appointment of his cadet, who has caused the Tennesseemembers so much trouble. The men who have figured from time to time in this illegal traffic have not been of a very high character, as will be seen from the following paragraph which appears in the Sunday *Herald*, published in this city to-day, and which, there is good reason to believe, is accurate in many particulars:

"A very amusing case is that of Mr. WM. EDWARDS, a member of the last Congress from Georgia. A man named SAWYER testified regarding it as follows: Me and BILLY have been friends for years, and bein' on a drunk together one day, I was approached by a good-looking gentleman whose name I forget, but who lives at Willard's. He asked if I couldn't get a kayditship for him. I didn't know what was meant by a kayditship, but I asked BILLY, and he done told me that he had one to spare. Then the man from Willard's asked me about it again next day, and I done told him that I could get it. Now, BILLY owed me some money, and the man said he could pay me right smart for it. BILLY done signed the papers, and I give them to the man from Willard's, and he done paid me $600. BILLY never knew nothing about the money, but I loaned him something to pay his hotel bill and get him out of town. I drawed on him for that ere money, and he didn't pay it, and I done writ to him about it, but he don't answer my writin'. I don't know the name of the boy, but I think he was rejected, and the man from Willard's told me so. I don't know nothing more about the case."

The Committee asked this witness how he happened to get into the business, when he answered that the man from Willard's roped him in, and added that he sloped about town right smart and somehow struck lots of things. He was subsequently recalled to give testimony regarding the case of Mr. R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, the substance of which is not yet known.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

What the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will do with the resolutions before it acknowledging the belligerency of Cuba, is as much a problem as it was ten days ago, when it was on everybody's lips. The Committee appear to have become so many Micawbers on the subject. It is known, however, that Mr. SUMNER has not changed his views on the advisability of the measure. He is of opinion that it would afford a pretext for Spain to make war on the United States with possibly the assistance of European Powers, would result in making PRIM dictator, and eventually Emperor, or King. Spanish progress would thus be retarded fifteen or twenty years, and at the end of six months Spain would retire in all probability with honor from the contest. Cuba, Mr. SUMNER thinks, will be eventually a portion of the United States.

THE INCOME TAX.

A revision of the Income Tax law is one of the measures which may be expected from the present Congress before adjournment. Members of Congress are in receipt of numerous letters from all parts of the country protesting against its continuance, and some of the leading men of the Senate are in favor of enlarging the number of the exempted class to all persons below $2,000, and on all having incomes above that sum, making the tax three per cent. Then, again, it is suggested to take very stringent measures to prevent the publication of the official incomes, which, it is claimed, have a very deleterious effect on credit, and which has certainly induced men to make much larger returns, to protect themselves and uphold their standing, socially and commercially.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, by the unanimous report of the two Railroad Committees of Congress, obtains an extension from its present terminus at Waterville, below the junction, to the main line at a point northwest of the one hundredth meridian. The measure is in the nature of a bill declaring the construction that shall be given to former acts of Congress concerning the road. It is also provided that no further bond subsidies shall be issued, but the former land grants are affirmed.

EFFECT OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The politicians are already speculating on the influence which the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will exercise on the next elections. In Pennsylvania, the best and shrewdest politicians say that the Republican vote will not be increased more than five thousand, and that in the ward in Philadelphia which has the largest colored population a majority of them will probably vote the Democratic ticket. In the country districts they will go Republican solid. The result in Maryland will not be changed, although the vote of the Republicans will be largely increased. The Republicans there hope that it will ultimately give them the State.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The people of the District of Columbia are at present making a very strong effort towards obtaining self-government on the territorial plan. A bill is now pending in Congress on the subject, and representatives of the city will, during the coming week, have a hearing before the Committee of the two Houses on the subject. The movement is in opposition to the ring of politicians who have control here at present, and may lead to very important results. The views of Hon. BURTON C. COOK, Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, on the present legislative condition of the affairs of the capital, are published here this morning. He says that one of the prime difficulties Washington has to encounter is that Congress has to legislate for the whole country, and cannot necessarily pay to the District of Columbia the close and minute attention that it requires. Under the rules of the House of Representatives consideration for the interests of the District cannot be obtained more than three or four times during a session of Congress. He favors a territorial plan, with certain restrictions. The Lower House should be, he thinks, an elective body, and the Governor and Upper House appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. He is in favor of making the Government pay a proportion of the taxation for street and other improvements, to be assessed by Government officers. He has some pungent sentences on the government of cities, which he claims are the worst governed portions of the country, and instances New-York as a case in point. Congress may or may not do something for this City at the present session, but from the present condition of affairs it is safe to say that any change would be for the better.

NATURALIZATION.

Republican members of Congress are not entirely unanimous in opinion relative to the passage of Judge DAVIS' Naturalization bill, devolving the entire work of naturalization on the United States Courts. The opposition comes principally from some of the Western States, where the State Courts have not fallen into the bad odor and repute which they have in New-York City. The evils of the naturalization system as at present practiced there, are admitted by nearly every one, but so far as other sections are concerned the passage of the bill in question will, it is maintained, be accompanied by many disadvantages. Some of the Michigan members are opposed to it very strongly, because, probably, they have not suffered from the abuses which exist in New-York State. The bill, however, is very certain to pass the House with its main provisions retained.

OTHER MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS.

Mr. BENNETT'S bill in reference to the canals and the water communication with the West has not yet been acted on by the Committee on Commerce, to which body it was referred, but will probably be taken up in the course of a few weeks. Nothing further has been done with the bill establishing a Board of Port Wardens in New-York City. There appears to be some doubt among Congressmen as to the expediency of passing a measure of this character for New-York alone, but a strong feeling is manifested in favor of a general measure which shall place these officers under the control of the general Government. To this, however, particular localities, such as Philadelphia, have very strong objections, and it is hard now to predict the fate of the bill.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Mr. DIXON, of Rhode Island, has been very ill for several days, but his friends will be glad to know that he is now out of all danger.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MR. GOLLADAY'S RESIGNATION.

Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, has telegraphed to Mr. GOLLADAY refusing to accept his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives, saying that duty to his State, his constituents and his own honor demands a full investigation of the charges against him, in relation to the sale of cadetships, by the only tribunal to which he is amenable under the circumstances.

DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Owing to the large number of national banks which have, within the past few months, been discontinued, voluntarily or otherwise, as the designated depositories of public funds and the financial agents of the Government, the books of the Treasurer now show a material reduction in the amount deposited in his hands by such banks as their security for public deposits. One year ago that amount was $33,500,000, while at the present time it is between $17,000,000 and $18,000,000.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

In consequence of the resumption of work in the various navy yards, the Department has lately been besieged by applicants for employment at the navy yard in this city, as well as at other stations. They are generally referred to the Commandants of the different navy yards. Both the War and Navy Departments still exhibit at the entrances of the buildings the conspicuous placards brought into requisition at the beginning of the present Administration, announcing that there are no vacancies, "either clerical or otherwise," and the consequent uselessness of applying for official positions.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The finance report, which it was thought would have been issued from the office of the Public Printer some time in January, will be finished in about ten days or two weeks. The Report of the Commission of Indian Affairs, the Navy Department Report, the new Naval Register and other prominent official documents are expected to be completed in a few days.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs recently heard an argument from Hon. ISAAC N. MORRIS against the bill under consideration proposing a consolidation of the Indian tribes and nations, and the establishment of a Territorial Government over them. He spoke in behalf of the Cherokee delegation and the Cherokee people, who sent them here. In speaking of the proposed Government as requiring the consent of those to be governed before it can go into effect, he said: "If such is really its intention, and such the fair interpretation of the language used in the bill, then it would seem that the bill itself would prove a nullity if passed. Certainly no one believes that the civilized Indian, attached to his home government, to the traditions of his ancestors, to the society of his kindred, to his forms of worship, to his love of freedom, will ever voluntarily abandon these blessings and privileges to the control of the white man? You may force him to do it, but you cannot persuade him to do it. So far as the uncivilized Indian is concerned, he will have to be caught before he can be governed. If once brought under the government of the white man, and his country and his home opened to the politician and the land-hunters, his doom will be inevitably sealed." Besides, MORRIS argued that such proceedings, if carried out, would violate treaty obligations; for the treaty of 1866 guarantees the right of self-government to the Cherokees, the United States obligating themselves not to extend over them a State or Territorial Government, and by agreement to observe in good faith the treaties of 1828 and 1835.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Statistics Showing the Ratio of Decadence—Review of Freight Trade from 1821 to 1869.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Statistical charts prepared by the Chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department, form an appendix to his report to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the foreign commerce of the United States and the decadence of American shipping. They show at a glance the statistics of our freight trade from 1821 to 1869. Chart No. 15 shows the total tonnage entered at the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans and San Francisco, from which it appears that during the year ending June 30, 1869, the percentage of tonnage entered was as follows: At New-York, 55 5-10 per cent.; at Boston, 13 9-10 per cent.; at Philadelphia, 5 2-10 per cent.; at Baltimore, 4 1-10 per cent.; at New-Orleans, 6 8-10 per cent.; at San Francisco, 8 per cent.; at all others, 6 5-10 per cent. At these six principal ports the tonnage was, in 1850, 2,845,223, and in 1869, 5,224,578; all other ports, in 1850, 508,262, and in 1869, 365,639. Chart No. 21 shows the foreign commerce of the United States since 1821, giving the value of the annual exports, imports and total of exports and imports. These charts indicate only tonnage entered at seaports, the tonnage entered at the lake ports being deducted, (the first time in any official document.) The compilation of these statistics, running through a period of fifty years, has been a work of great magnitude, and has been executed with great care. Mr. NIMMO began this work in October, 1868, and completed it in December last. It was, therefore, made a part of the report which he has prepared under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 25, 1869, and presented to Congress on the 3d of January. In consideration of the value of these statistical charts an additional supply of 5,000 copies has been ordered by Congress. The charts show the progress of shipbuilding. In 1817 the United States built 86,393 tons; on the coast 85,144, and on the lakes 1,250. No mention is made of shipbuilding on the Western rivers until 1823, when the number is set down at 663. In 1869 the United States built 275,230 tons, the Western rivers 34,576, the coast 191,194, the Western lakes 49,460, the New-England States 163,604.

THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted Urging a Recognition of God in the Constitution—Officers Elected.

The Convention which was held in Pittsburg, Penn., last week, adopted the following resolutions after a full discussion:

Resolved, That civil government is grounded, like the family, in the principles of the nature of man as a social creature; and that it has its powers and functions thus determined by the Creator, and is, therefore, like the family, an ordinance of God.

Resolved, That nations, as sovereignties wielding moral as well as physical power, and having moral as well as material effects, are morally accountable to God.

Resolved, That the moral laws under which nations are held accountable, include not only the law written on the heart of man but also the fuller revelation of the divine character and will given in the Bible.

Resolved, That it is the right of nations as such, no less of individuals composing them, to worship God according to the Christian religion in Christ Jesus.

Resolved, That in order to maintain and give permanency to the Christian features which have marked this nation from its origin, it is necessary to give them authoritative sanction in our organic law.

Resolved, That the proposed religious amendment to our national Constitution, so far from infringing any individual's rights of conscience, or tending in the least degree to a union of Church and State, will afford the fullest security against a corrupt and corrupting Church establishment, and form the strongest safeguard of both the civil and religious liberties of all citizens.

Resolved, That the present movement is not sectarian, or even ecclesiastic; but that it is the acknowledgment of the Deity and the assertion of the right of a people who believe in the truth of Christianity to govern themselves in a Christian manner.

The Chairman of the Business Committee, Mr. D. MCCOLLISTER, then submitted the following additional resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the time has come when the National Association for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution ought to be put upon a permanent financial basis.

Resolved, That in order to this end, one or more suitable agents should be employed by the Association to arrange conventions, form auxiliary associations and solicit contributions from congregations and individuals; said agents to labor under direction of the Executive Committee, and one of them to devote his whole time to the work.

Resolved, That a collection be lifted this evening for the benefit of the Association.

The following lists of officers of the Association for the ensuing year was presented and adopted:

President—Hon. WM. STRONG.

Vice-Presidents—Felix R. Brunot, O. O. Howard, J. W. McClurg, Governor of Missouri, Amos R. Lawrence, E. S. Tobey, Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, George H. Stuart, Hon. James Pollock, Professor J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Professor O. N. Stoddard, Thomas W. Bicknell, S. S. Randall, A. E. Rankin, A. C. Hardy, J. P. Wickersham, Ellis A. Apgan, Hon. Joseph Allison, Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D.

Recording Secretary—Rev. W. W. Barr.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. T. P. Stevenson.

Treasurer—Samuel Agnew, Esq.

Executive Committee—Rev. S. P. Stevenson, John Haddock, Rev. Wm. S. Owens, Thomas Brown, Wm. Neely, Geo. Silver, J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., W. D. Miller, Esq.

Lynch Law in Virginia—Murderers Shot in Their Cells.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index, March 5.

Our readers doubtless remember the fiendish murder of Mrs. BASSETT RAWLINGS, in Brunswick, during the latter part of January. On the night of Court day, while her husband was absent, she was shot through the window of her chamber, while nursing her infant, and instantly killed. A negro woman had recently been discharged from the employment of the family, and suspicion fastened upon her husband as the perpetrator of the terrible crime, though the murderer had made his escape unseen. Such cold-blooded murder of a lady so well known and highly respected, naturally caused much feeling in the county, and every effort was made to arrest the guilty parties. HARRISON HAMMOCK, the husband of the discharged negro woman, was subsequently caught, and with him the woman's brother, named WYCHE. The latter confessed the deed and declared that he was hired to do it by HAMMOCK. He gave the full details of the shooting.

The negroes were lodged in the jail at Lawrenceville for trial, where they remained until Monday last, Court day. At a late hour of that night, we are informed, the jail was forced by unknown persons—all disguised—and the negroes shot in their cells. They were left for dead, though the following day both were still found to be alive. The murderer WYCHE has since died, and the probability is that HAMMOCK will die also. There is not the least suspicion, we hear, who the attacking parties were, nor is it known whether they were white or colored.

Will of the Late William Willis, of Portland—Public Bequests.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, March 5.

The will of the late Hon. WM. WILLIS is on file at the Probate Office. HENRY WILLIS, of Boston, and SAMUEL F. PERLEY, of Naples, are appointed executors. He gives to the Portland Institute and Public Library all his pamphlets, bound and unbound, registers, almanacs, including the bound almanac of Dr. DEANE and ENOCH FREEMAN, going back more than one hundred years, his MS. collections, biographical, genealogical and historical documents, interleaved copies of SMITH and DEANE'S journals, "History of Portland" and "Courts, Law and Lawyers of Maine," all of which are to be kept in a department by themselves and restricted from circulation. He also bequeaths to this Institution all his books of which the library has not duplicates and which his wife is willing to part with, and all that on her decease may remain in her possession not otherwise disposed of.

To his wife he gave the house on Free-street, together with the pictures, library, except as otherwise disposed of, silver plate, carriage and the like. He also gives to her one-third of the income of his real estate and one-third of his personal property. The remainder of his property is bequeathed to his grandchildren, WILLIS and PAUL BARRON WATSON, children of his daughter JULIA; and ADELINE WILLIS, daughter of his son HENRY. In case of decease without issue, with certain restrictions, these bequests are to be divided among the Portland Institute, the Widows' Wood and the Portland Benevolent Societies. The will is dated Nov. 23, 1868, and witnessed by JOSEPH ILSLEY, EDWARD A. NOYES and ALFRED K. PAUL.

Verdict in a Marine Insurance Suit.

From the Detroit Advertiser, March 4.

The trial of the case in the United States Circuit Court which has been in progress for nine days past—FREDERICK G. HENTIG *vs.* The Western Insurance Company of Buffalo—was concluded last evening, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of $5,174 15. The case has been one of great interest to vessel owners and lake captains, who were present in great numbers during the whole trial, the large majority of them sympathizing with the plaintiff. The suit was brought for the recovery of the amount of insurance which the plaintiff, who was owner of the propeller *Congress*, had upon that vessel, which was lost in the Fall of 1868. The defendants refused to pay the claim, on the alleged ground that HENTIG, who was Master of the vessel, was incompetent to sail her, and that the vessel was wrecked in consequence of his incompetency. A large number of experienced lake Captains were sworn on this point, upon both sides. The case was given to the jury about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 6 o'clock they returned a verdict for the amount claimed, with interest. There are three other suits pending, for the same amount, against other companies, brought by Mr. HENTIG, in which the same defence was set up.

LARGE PELICAN.—While hunting at Beech's Lake, a few miles below the city Thursday afternoon, CHARLES WILLIAMS succeeded in killing a white pelican of great size, measuring nine feet from tip to tip of wings, five feet from the tip of his wing to the extremity of the tail feathers, and weighing, after being disemboweled, eighteen pounds. It differs somewhat from the pelicans generally seen in California, having an unusually long bill, on the tip of which are several protuberances that may be designated as horns, one of which is a little over two inches high, about an inch in width and half an inch thick, having two flat sides. The head is graced by a plume of long feathers.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Feb. 26.*

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Prosecution of Members of the Press in France—Prim and the Reported Coup d'Etat in Spain—The Roman Council—The Navigation Dues Abolished on the Bosphorus.

PARIS, March 6.—Seven members of the editorial staff of the *Réforme* newspaper have been convicted of violations of the Press law, and have received sentences of from one to four months' imprisonment, and the total amount of fines imposed is 10,000 francs. M. BAZIRE, one of the writers for the *Marseillaise*, who, on seeing the Emperor one day, shouted, "*Vive la Republique!*" has been condemned to imprisonment for three months and fined 500 francs....Great uneasiness is manifested by the friends of the University of France on account of certain clerical projects. An Extraordinary Committee has been constituted, with M. GUIZOT as Chairman, to guard the interests of the University.

MADRID, March 6.—An official denial is given to the dispatch which appeared in the Paris journals stating that the Duke of MONTPENSIER was received with an ovation on his return to this city. In the Cortes yesterday General PRIM positively denied that a *coup d'état* was intended in favor of the Duke. He declared that the Cortes alone had the right to decide who should be the head of the Government. He added that there was no reason why the arrival of the Duke of MONTPENSIER should create a sensation. The elections of members to the Cortes have so far resulted in favor of the Government.

LONDON, March 6.—A project is on foot for laying a new Transatlantic cable, which is to be smaller and lighter than those heretofore used. It is estimated that the cost of the cable will not exceed £250,000. A scheme for connecting England with all her colonies by telegraph is talked of....Dispatches from Rome say a cardinal's hat has been promised to the Primate of Poland. It is asserted that the sessions of the Council will be suspended during the months of May, June and July.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The Turkish Government has abolished the collection of tolls passing through the Bosphorus. Merchantmen are no longer subjected to delay and visitation during the passage.

The Search for the City of Boston—Gales on the British Coast—Political Matters in England.

LONDON, March 5.—The managers of the Inman steamship line, both here and at Liverpool, are still confident of the safety of the *City of Boston*. They have sent out a great many vessels to cruise in search of her. Heavy easterly gales have prevailed around the coasts recently, and it is reported to-day that no less than five hundred vessels of all sorts are off Ireland unable to make English ports. The officers of the Channel Squadron (just on the point of leaving Lisbon for Fayal) have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for the missing steamer. There has been no further advance in the premium at the Underwriters'. *Apropos* of the *City of Boston*, the journals to-day cite the case of the *City of Washington*, which was out four weeks with a broken rudder, in 1866, but which came into port safely at last.... Mr. GLADSTONE to-day received a deputation of the Irish people on the subject of the Land bill now before Parliament, and in response to their address promised every necessary modification in the details of that bill....The *Saturday Review* has an editorial to-day on the Irish question, wherein it says: "The repression of lawlessness in Ireland should precede any legislation."....An able communication on the Irish question appears in the *Times* to-day, occupying nearly a page. The writer analyzes and justifies the Irish Land bill as a noble and comprehensive measure. He points out the defects of the bill, and shows that they may be easily remedied....The *Spectator* ridicules the choice of the Duke of RICHMOND as leader of the Tories in the House of Lords....The *Times*, in its city article, reviews and discourages the attempts to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien ....The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day says it is unable to admire the American policy of seeking to appropriate all the odds and ends of territory in the market, regardless of the character of the people or the value of the land....Another splendid contest at billiards occurred last evening at the Seymour Hotel, Totnes, between W. COOK, Jr., the champion, and R. D. STANLEY. The champion won, having made one break of 512 points and 167 spot strokes in succession.

THE RED RIVER REVOLT.

Reported Successes of the Insurgents—Major Baulton Sentenced to be Shot.

TORONTO, Ont., March 5.—A special dispatch from St. Paul to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "A letter dated Pembina, Feb. 21, gives startling news. Major BAULTON and Dr. SCHULTZ, after occupying the lower stone fort, moved on Fort Garry with a force of 200 Canadians, English and half-breeds. Not being strong enough to attack Fort Garry, they encamped near by. RIEL collected five hundred men and attacked them. BAULTON, finding that but little assistance was to be expected from the settlers, surrendered, with fifty-seven of his men, who were marched to Fort Garry, while the others, under SCHULTZ, retreated to the stone fort. On the 19th RIEL dispatched one hundred armed men to attack SCHULTZ. WILLIAM GAULEY, one of SCHULTZ'S scouts, was captured and shot. Later reports say that SCHULTZ had left the stone fort, and was making his escape in the direction of the Rainy Lakes." Another letter of the same date says: "Major BAULTON, finding that the settlers would not rise, became disgusted, left SCHULTZ, and started back with fifty-seven men for Prairie La Portage, and before reaching Assinaboine they were met by a party of RIEL'S men, to whom BAULTON surrendered on demand without firing a shot. A few hours' later news from Fort Garry is to the effect that Major BAULTON was Court martialed and sentenced to be shot on the 20th."

A NEW CANADIAN POLICY.

The Adoption of a National Policy Urged upon the Ministers of Finance and Customs—Reply of Sir Francis Hincks.

MONTREAL, March 5.—Special dispatches from Ottawa say that yesterday a delegation, headed by Hon. C. TUPPER, and consisting of Hon. Messrs. Reed, Leviscomte, Gray, Stewart Campbell and Archibald, and Messrs. E. M. Macdonald, Fortin, Colby, Chamberlin, Oliver, O'Connor, M. C. Cameron, Merritt, Lawson and Boulton, waited upon the Ministers of Finance and Customs to urge the adoption of a national policy regarding the tariff and navigation and the fisheries of the Dominion. After introducing the deputation, Dr. TUPPER said that they had come on behalf of a much larger number of members of the House of Commons to represent what they believed to be the general feeling of the House and country; that the tentative and conciliatory policy pursued by the Government and Parliament of the country has obviously failed to induce any reciprocal concessions on the part of our neighbors, and that the time had come to adopt a purely national policy of our own, looking to our own immediate interests solely, irrespective of those of foreign countries. It was believed by many that the imposition of a moderate duty upon the import of various articles coming into competition with our own industries, and now admitted free, or at a nominal duty, would tend to promote our interests and commerce, and cement the union among the several parts of the Dominion.

After some further conversational debate, Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said that, of course, Mr. TILLEY and himself could say nothing respecting the course the Government would pursue regarding the tariff, but the deputation might, perchance, judge of the policy which, as a whole, they were disposed to pursue, by the announcement already made in the House respecting the fisheries, and the bill respecting the coasting trade, which had been carried through the Senate by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Messrs. FORTIN and CAMPBELL urged the necessity for an effective protection of the fisheries, and said they had for years to contend against the bounties given to American fishermen, and now against the drawbacks given to them, and the tariff shutting our fish out of their markets. The pretended protection of cruisers had too often, in fact, been a mere farce. Mr. LEVISCONTE said what they wanted was not bounties but efficient protection. He hoped the Government would make that effective. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said it was the intention of the Government that it should be. Mr. TILLEY added that when the papers came down, it must be seen that their own policy was that which the deputation desired, and that it was also assented to by the Imperial authorities. Messrs. CHAMBERLIN and COLBY said they were not in favor of extreme protectionist views of duties on everything or very high duties on any. Hon. Mr. REED urged a duty on coarse grains for distilling, &c. He thought the Minister of Customs, as a teetotaler, should support this. After some further conversation, the deputation thanked the Ministers for their courtesy and withdrew.

CUBA.

Arrest of Freemasons in Havana—Execution of Greenwaldth's Murderer—Insurgents Killed.

HAVANA, March 6.—The Police arrested, last night, fifty-one members of the Masonic fraternity who were holding mourning services at their lodge. The arrests were made for violation of the law prohibiting assemblies without permission of the authorities. Several foreigners, who were present, were not molested.

HAVANA, March 5.—ZAMORA, the assassin of ISAAC GREENWALDTH, was this morning found guilty of the murder and sentenced, and was executed this afternoon....The insurgent Colonel MENESES, Captain MARIANO MADRIGAL and thirteen others have been killed during engagements with the Spaniards in the Cinco Villas District. Captain-General DE RODAS and Intendente SANTOS have lately discovered new and important frauds in the collection of the Customs, and other new schemes for robbing the Government.

POLITICAL.

The Portland, Me., Election To-Day—Charter Election in Louisville.

PORTLAND, Me., March 6.—The municipal election, which takes place to-morrow, excites much interest. The Republicans had an enthusiastic meeting last night. Both sides are confident, each expecting to draw strength from their opponents. The Republican majority for Governor last Fall was 827, about the same as in previous years. The Democratic majority for Mayor last Spring was short of 200.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—The charter election passed off quietly yesterday, and resulted in the choice of JOHN G. BAXTER for Mayor by 580 majority. The vote stood: J. H. BUNCE, 5,244; J. G. BAXTER, 5,824. Both Boards of the General Council are composed, with a few exceptions, of entirely new members. W. I. PAUL, the present Chief of the Fire Department, is defeated by GEORGE W. LEVI by an overwhelming majority.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Committee on State Affairs in both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday reported against the proposition to remove the capital from Madison to Milwaukee.

NASHUA, N. H., March 6.—J. D. OTTERSON was last night renominated by the Republicans of Nashua for Mayor.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Billiard Match Between Deery and Rudolphe—The Latter the Champion—Damages for Acts of the Vigilance Committee in 1856.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—A large audience, including a considerable number of ladies, was attracted to the Pavilion last night, to witness the contest for the diamond cue and the championship of America. The game was 1,500 points, push and crotch shots barred. DEERY won the first inning, and played for safety, RUDOLPHE following with a run of six. The following is the score:

DEERY—0, 3, 6, 0, 20, 7, 30, 7, 9, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 21, 8, 9, 3, 55, 11, 235, 228, 3, 0, 33, 3, 0, 0, 66, 36, 3, 8, 42, 12, 39, 9, 30, 9, 7, 0, 15, 9, 13, 18, 15, 5, 3, 16, 6, 67, 3, 10, 3, 0, 0, 9, 0, 15, 0, 6, 24, 3, 3, 7, 15, 0, 3, 36, 3, 0, 0, 3, 34, 3, 3, 0, 0—1,327.

RUDOLPHE—6, 9, 114, 0, 3, 9, 21, 3, 16, 3, 0, 0, 57, 6, 46, 60, 3, 0, 21, 0, 60, 9, 0, 16, 81, 39, 18, 3, 3, 3, 0, 0, 16, 0, 27, 27, 3, 13, 6, 6, 3, 0, 21, 0, 5, 11, 6, 4, 18, 3, 0, 3, 279, 0, 3, 0, 12, 9, 3, 6, 68, 84, 27, 126, 0, 0, 15, 9, 8, 3, 12, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 42—1,501.

DEERY'S average, 16 70-109. RUDOLPHE'S average, 19. DEERY was given 43 points for pockets and misses and RUDOLPHE 57. At 10:30 P. M. DEERY had made 670 and RUDOLPHE 466. There was much excitement, and DEERY was the favorite by great odds. At midnight RUDOLPHE made a run of 279, which was received with wild applause. This made him nearly even with DEERY, the score standing 1,044 to 1,081. At this point the number of spectators had increased to 4,000, and though great excitement was manifest, excellent order and good feeling prevailed. The match was finished at 1 A. M., RUDOLPHE making a run of 42, and scoring 1,501 points. At one time DEERY claimed a foul. Great excitement and confusion followed, which calmed down as soon as the referee decided the question in his favor. At the conclusion of the game there was some confusion, but no violence was committed. The crowd finally seized RUDOLPHE and carried him from the building in triumph. RUDOLPHE was considerably annoyed throughout the game by some of DEERY'S backers, but had the sympathy of the greater portion of the audience, and played magnificently....The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* will sail for Honolulu to-morrow, and the United States steamer *Saranac* for Mazatlan on the 8th inst.....A bill has been introduced in the Legislature appointing commissioners to ascertain the damages sustained by JOHN NUGENT, proprietor of the San Francisco *Herald*, by acts of the Vigilance Committee of 1856.

The Snow—Heavy Fall in Washington and the South.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—Snow fell here to-day to the depth of nine inches. It is sleeting to-night.

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—It has been snowing and raining here all day.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6.—It has been snowing here all day.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A snow storm began here about 10 o'clock this morning and continued all day.

DENVER, Col., March 6.—About two inches of snow fell last night. The weather to-day is clear and pleasant. About the same amount of snow fell last night at Fort Union and Santa Fé.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Snow has been falling since early this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Five or six inches of snow fell here early this morning, but it is rapidly disappearing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—It has been snowing at intervals all day, and steadily since 6 P. M.

The Denver Land Office—The Kansas Pacific Railroad.

DENVER, Col., March 6.—The following is the record of the business done at the Denver Land Office during the month of February: Warrant entries, 480 acres; Agricultural College scrip, 5,613 acres; homestead, 2,307 acres; homestead, (final proof,) 639 acres; cash entries, 10,593 acres. Total, 19,632 acres....The contract for grading forty-one miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Denver, was closed Friday. A large quantity of ties for this road are now being cut at the mouth of the Platte Canyon. They will be floated down the Platte to Denver, and the work of laying the iron will be commenced at this end as soon as the Denver Pacific track is completed. It is expected the Denver Pacific track will be completed in June and the Kansas Pacific in October.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—A line of nine first-class steamers will run from Atchison, Kansas, to Omaha, in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad during the coming season. This will make a direct route from St. Louis to California. ....General GEORGE L. CAMP, a prominent railroad contractor in the West, a member of the firm of SAWYER, CAMP & CO., and one of the contractors of the Panama Railroad, died here yesterday.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.—The safe of Messrs. BILLS & THAYER, flour dealers, No. 173 River-street, was blown open by burglars at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The explosion attracted the attention of some people passing along the street, who at once called the Police. The burglars made their escape, but did not secure any booty.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—THOMAS K. BRACE, one of the directors and a former Secretary of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of this city, died this morning....The directors of the Connecticut Valley Railroad have decided to make Saybrook the Southern terminus of the road.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—A man named BOYD was arrested on Saturday on a charge of conducting a bogus lottery scheme under the name of H. H. ROBESON. He seems to have sold tickets in all parts of the country.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6.—C. S. HOBBS, who, until quite recently, has been a prominent railroad man here, shot himself through the head last night, it is supposed, accidentally, as no cause can be given for the act.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Prominent hotel men from Washington are here negotiating for the lease of the projected Pacific Hotel, which is to cover an acre and a half of ground and cost $1,000,000. The hotel is to be completed in 1872.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—HENRI ST. ODIJ, the well known *maitre de ballet*, died Saturday evening of typhoid fever.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Bishop FOLEY preached his farewell sermon to-day. He will leave for Chicago in about two weeks.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM FIRE.

The Rear Building Burned—The Main Edifice Uninjured—Loss $75,000—Scenes and Incidents.

From the Binghamton Republican, March 5.

At between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a fire caught in the rear of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and in three quarters of an hour the entire rear building—directly connected with the main building, but not part of it—was wholly destroyed. By almost superhuman exertion the fire was kept from the main edifice, and that now stands substantially uninjured. The burned part, which covered a space of not far from 200 feet square, though a portion of it was used as a court yard, &c., contained the great dining room, provision rooms, kitchen, and about all the accommodations for operating the Asylum. It is impossible to determine accurately what the loss is, but it can scarcely fall below $75,000, and may exceed that sum.

The fireman, who was in his place, that adjoined the carpenter shop, says that not long before he saw the light, and raised the alarm, he heard a noise, as of somebody moving in the direction of the carpenter shop; he thought the noise was in the coal room; and that somebody was getting coal; but it does not appear that he paid any particular attention to the matter until he saw the fire. It is declared that none of the Asylum help were getting coal; and it is inferred, therefore, that, if (as is suspected) the fire was of an incendiary origin, what the fireman heard was the noise of the incendiary. There were windows through which a man might obtain entrance, if so disposed; and the generally accepted theory is, that by some such means the fire occurred.

THE SCENE AT THE FIRE.

The Asylum building being situated on an elevation, the conflagration was seen for miles in various directions. The Chenango Valley, as well as the Susquehanna Valley, was lighted up; but the main building, that is about three hundred feet long, faces this city and obscured the light to some extent. Yet the flames rose above the roof of the great edifice, (which is about twice as high as the other was,) and sometimes above the towers. As a spectacle, the Asylum fire was grand beyond conception of those who did not witness it. When it became certain that the rear could not be saved, the efforts of those who were at liberty were given to secure the property in it. As the fire raged overhead, the patients in the fifth ward were busily engaged in stripping their rooms; and they succeeded, we believe, in taking away all their effects. Some other property was saved, but not a great deal, owing to the fact that, as we have described, Dr. DAY'S attention was given to the work of preserving the main building of the Asylum. The servants' sleeping rooms were in the burning part, and the girls were hastily summoned from their beds, and we believe no great loss or injury occurred during the abandonment of the rear. The city waterworks are not connected with the Asylum. The plan of introducing the city water had been discussed, but not adopted.

THE OLD "CONSERVATORY."

The ground burned over was Dr. TURNER'S "conservatory." That is, the inclosed space comprising an area of somewhere about 200 or 250 feet square, was designed by Dr. TURNER, under whose direction it was laid out, to contain some thousands of choice plants, trees, &c., and thus to form a place of promenade or inspection of the patients. It was but one story in height, and was covered with glass, as greenhouses usually are. But the present management discarded the idea as Utopian, or at least involving a measure of very doubtful utility; and instead of making an orange grove, they constructed an excellent dining room at the contract cost of several thousand dollars. They built also a commodious kitchen, such as would be required by a first-class hotel, with billiard rooms well furnished; a gymnasium, with a full set of apparatus, and other conveniences for patients disposed to divert their minds and improve their health by exercise. The heating apparatus, comprising four fine boilers, were in this part of the building. There was also a laundry, and the accommodations of every class needed for a large public institution. It is probable that in consequence of the fact that the building was not designed for the purposes to which it was applied, that its cost was far greater than will be necessary for a compact building that will be needed in its place. But its fine courts and long and spacious halls will be very much missed by inmates of the asylum. The patients' Olla Podrida Club room was in the rear, and was burned, with much of its contents. The papers and books were saved. Two reading rooms were burned.

SHAMEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

While the fire was at its height, many men from this city and elsewhere, entered the rooms of the patients and took clothing—except when they were caught in the attempt, and were compelled to give up the property. One man opened a patient's trunk, took a coat out of it, took off his own shabby one and had his arm in the other, when the owner came up, and in the language of the "scouts" compelled him to "come out of it." It is said that some of the servant girls who had hastily arisen and had no shoes and very little clothing upon them, were stripped of blankets in which they had wrapped themselves. In fact blankets were taken wherever they could be found and from whosoever would give them up. Castors and valuables of every kind were taken away from thieves; but it is understood that a large proportion of the things stolen were carried away. An instance of particular outrage occurred to the Superintendent. Dr. DAY, in passing from one part of the building to another, encountered two men going off with property they had seized; one had a bundle of blankets, and the other a carpet. The Superintendent ordered them to give up the things, when one of them stepped up to him and told him that if he made any disturbance they would kill him. Dr. DAY faced him sharply, and said to him that if he failed to let go instantly what he had stolen, he would "trash the ground" with him; the fellow's courage was not equal to the occasion, and both men did as they were bidden, and sneaked off. This was during the confusion and excitement of the fire, when it was feared that the entire building would be destroyed, and no time could be given to arresting and holding men, even if there had been authority; soon afterward, however, the Superintendent organized a Police for the protection of property. Among the articles missing was a microscope belonging to the Superintendent, worth $250.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

The resident Trustees of the Asylum held a meeting this morning to determine what should be done; and it was decided to continue the work of the Asylum with as little interruption as possible. Cooking apparatus was ordered, and before noon was in the building. Stoves will be placed immediately in various parts of the building hitherto heated by steam. The floors, which were flooded with water, have already been cleaned. The furniture, &c., of the Asylum, which was thrown about in the utmost disorder, some of it outside the building, will be replaced immediately, and the patients will be comfortably accommodated in a day or two. The insurance on the entire building and furniture is $25,000. How soon the management will replace the building will be determined in a short time. The north wing of the Asylum was burned a few years ago, and is now in process of reconstruction. When that is finished it will afford all the accommodation of patients, except possibly what may relate to the culinary and laundry departments.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VITAL PHILOSOPHY. A Survey of Substance and an Exposition of Natural Religion. By JONATHAN S. MCDONALD. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

The author of this very wordy, egotistical, and often absurd book, defines vital philosophy as

> "That branch which treats of the manifestations or phenomena of the principles of life; of their progressive and inherent tendencies, and of the development of controlling vital entities constituted of the substantial ingredients of designal and creative or governing powers. Its province is to discover the sources of those laws and forces which operate upon and within matter. It is a product of the combined action of the perceptive, reasoning, and moral faculties, and it belongs principally to the domain of causes grasping effects only in order to trace out those connecting links which unite them with their creative objects, and comprehending those objects or causes that lie beyond the reach of those common channels of communication, the senses, through which we take cognizance of material things. It comprises the sciences, physics, metaphysics and theology, and its demonstrations are founded upon the deductions of natural philosophy, aided by the light of intuition."

We are inclined to think the author mistaken when he says in the introduction that "in the production of this work he finds that his greatest difficulty lies more in the choosing of subjects for insertion, than in the lack of ideas," and we are only reconciled to the absence of all proofs of his theories by the reflection that had these been added, a new dictionary of the English language would probably have been required, and that the volume before us would have swelled like the frog that tried to rival an ox, and unhappily the book would *not* have burst in the attempt as the frog did. Eighteen axioms introduce the general discussion, the first of which is, "It is impossible in the nature of things for something ever to grow out of nothing, or for nothing ever to become something." From this we rise by a series of similar self-evident truths to the thirteenth axiom, viz., "there is something or substance everywhere;" and find this startling statement at Number 18, that "there must be some connection between a cause and its *accompanying* effect."

These eighteen axioms are regarded as a foundation for the erection of a system of philosophy, as may be gathered from the following remarkable mixture of metaphors: "The only safe *harbor* where the conscientious reasoner can find a secure *footing* rests upon such grounds as are not debatable, because they are self-evident, and where all may meet in affirmative sentiment. Here are planted the 'rocks of ages' and the interminable 'everlasting hills,' the abodes of peace, of enduring harmony, and of angelic fellowship; where things human are in full accord with things divine, where *heaven protrudes an anchor chain in base outline through intervening existencies* to which finite intelligence may cling in sentient safety. Above these grounds the human mind may soar in eagle flights, and busy itself in building airy structures among the fleeting clouds, and they will be as transient as the supporting winds. Unless we build on *these foundations* our labor is lost and our energies wasted."

A remarkable "harbor" that must be which affords "secure footing," even at low tide; and of wonderful dimensions, to accommodate "rocks of ages" and "interminable everlasting hills," unless, indeed, the word "planted" implies that like oysters these rocks and hills are dropped in the harbor in their infancy! But we are lost in wonder at the sublime figure of "heaven protruding an anchor chain in base outline through intervening existencies," and "finite intelligence clinging to it in sentient safety!" For ourselves, we must be content to "build airy structures among the fleeting clouds," since that is our only alternative, unless we build in the "secure harbor" where such mysterious performances take place.

We would fain speak seriously of this book, but such thoughts meet us upon every page as to discourage the attempt. But why did we speak of *thoughts?* The author thus defines them: Thoughts are "the excrement of solid and omnipresent attributes, or, in other terms, pearls crystallizing from ingredient elements of deific consciousness." We must stop; "there is a point where endurance ceases to be a virtue," and we have reached that point in *Vital Philosophy.*

DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHES CONVERSATIONS LEXICON.—German-American Conversation Lexicon, with special reference to the condition of the Germans in America, and with contributions from many German-American writers. Edited by Professor A. J. SCHEM. Vol. 1. A to Austräge. New-York: F. GERHARD, Agent.

The number of German-speaking people in this country is estimated at from five to eight millions. In American politics their numerical strength has long been felt. Not so generally is it known that they are building up a considerable German-American Literature. The beginning of it dates back about a hundred years, but for a long time it has remained almost confined to Pennsylvania. The dimensions which German immigration has of late assumed, has naturally created a demand for a largely-increased literature. Among the greatest desiderata, of course, have been newspapers. These sprang up in all the Middle and Western States on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, and at last in the chief cities of the South. Their number increased rapidly. About thirty years ago the first German daily was established. Now the City of New-York alone has five; Albany, two; Buffalo, three; Cincinnati, three; Chicago, three; St. Louis, three; Baltimore, three; Pittsburg, three; Philadelphia, two; Allentown, three; and a number of other cities have two or one. Altogether the number of German periodicals in the United States exceeds 300, and no month now passes but an addition is recorded. A number of these papers rank high in point of circulation among the leading journals of the United States.

The newspapers have prepared the way for more permanent works; and the largest and perhaps the most important which has yet been undertaken by the Germans of this country, is the new general Cyclopedia above referred to. The Cyclopedia, or, as it is more commonly called in Germany, the Conversation Lexicon, is one of the favorite institutions of the Fatherland. All the other countries of Europe together have probably not circulated so great a number of cyclopedias as Germany. There every one is proud of the position his country has attained in the literary world; every educated family feels the need of a cyclopedia, in which information on the progress made in each department of literature and art is obtained: and few families can be found which are without such a work of general reference. For the millions of German-Americans, a book of this kind, which would specially provide for their wants, has long been desirable. Whether born in this country or in Germany, the Germans in the United States regard themselves as Americans. A thorough knowledge of American affairs they find even more important than a thorough acquaintance with the affairs of Germany. The Conversation Lexicon of Germany, with its meagre accounts of American history, geography, biography, politics, law, natural history, churches, schools, &c., is for them quite insufficient. The American cyclopedias in English are to many less useful than a German work, because they imperfectly understand the English language. Again, German-Americans take a more lively interest in German affairs than non-Germans, and demand in this department greater fullness than Anglo-American works are likely to afford; and, finally, German-Americans having become a large and cohesive element of our people, have now their own German-American history, which naturally possesses greater attractions for them than it has for either native Americans or the Germans of Germany. Thus a German-American Conversation Lexicon has to perform a special mission for the German millions in this country, which neither a German nor an American cyclopedia will to an equal extent be able to fulfill. To meet this want the above work has been undertaken. The plan, we are told, is regarded with favor by many prominent Germans of this country, some of whose names in truth appear in the list of its contributors. Among them are Senator Carl Schurz; General Franz Sigel, (who contributes the history of the recent war;) Colonel Frederick Hecker; Senator Frederick Münch, of Missouri; Hon. Frederick Kapp, of this City; Hon. Ed. Salomon, late Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. Gust. Koerner, late Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois; Dr. H. von Holst; Dr. Ad. Donai; Professor Feuling, of Wisconsin State University; Dr. Dulon, of Rochester; Rev. Dr. Schaff, Rev. Dr. Nast, Rev. Professor Rauschenbusch, Rev. Dr. Mann, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Brobst, of Allentown; Rev. Mr. Yeakel, Dr. Jastrow, Dr. J. A. Genth, and Dr. Jacobi.

As the work aims at the completest objectivity, men of various political, religious and other parties contribute to its pages. The fullness of its information on German-American affairs, is especially valuable. Hitherto but little trustworthy information on this subject could be obtained, as neither American nor German works have devoted much attention to it. The editor has opened, we are informed, by means of letters and circulars, a correspondence with over three thousand educated Germans in all parts of the country, and the material thus collected furnishes, it is thought, for the first time, a full account of the German population in the several towns and counties of the United States, of their churches, schools, societies, newspapers, prominent men, and of their history and condition in general. While the German-American department is a specialty of this work, its purely American intelligence is very full. The history of the States and of distinguished citizens is brought down to the present day; nearly all localities and geographical features are made the subject of special articles; the animals, plants and minerals of the United States are minutely described, religious denominations are delineated in thorough articles, and the more important expressions of the Anglo-American law are carefully explained. Another marked feature of the work is the attention which it gives to recent history. The section on each country appears to carry its history up to the time the article is required by the printer, and the period from 1860 to 1870 seems treated with care and fullness. Thus the first volume, among other articles of this class, gives the history of the English-Abyssinian war, the recent history of Egypt, the history of the *Alabama* question, the Labor Congresses in America and Europe, the organization of Workingmen's Parties, the Armenian and Ethiopian Churches, the Red River Rebellion, &c.

We are glad to hear that considerable interest is felt in Germany in behalf of this notable contribution to the German literature of the New World. The want of trustworthy information respecting the millions of their Transatlantic countrymen has long been complained of in the Fatherland, and leading German papers welcome this new Conversation Lexicon as a work which, for the first time, supplies the want. The *Magazine für die Literature des Auslandes*, of Berlin, one of the best literary papers of the country, warmly recommends the enterprise as one of great importance. The *Linzer Post* says it will constitute an epoch in the history of lexicography, and a considerable number of prominent German scholars, including Professors at the universities and editors of several influential papers, have furnished or promised contributions to its pages.

A HISTORY OF OREGON, 1792-1849. Drawn from Personal Observation and Authentic Information. By W. H. GRAY, of Astoria. Portland, Oregon: HARRIS & HOLMAN. New-York: The American News Company. 1870.

A book bearing the name of Portland, Oregon, on its title page, excites interest and curiosity sufficient to make the reader look further, and although Mr. GRAY'S work might suffer from close literary criticism, it has qualities that would repay the examination thus provoked. The history has apparently been published in the shape of newspaper articles before its appearance in more permanent form. Its chief design seems to be that of attacking the Hudson's Bay Company, and a strong case is certainly made out against that gigantic monopoly. Mr. GRAY'S account of the causes of the failure of the Protestant missions in regions where we know the Catholic ones have been comparatively successful, will be read by many with interest; and his description of early days and struggles in Oregon is important as an authentic contribution to American history. He seems to have been commendably careful in arraying and collating his facts, and there is plenty of intrinsic evidence among his pages to show that their testimony can be depended upon. Many a more brilliant book might easily have less value than this unpretending volume, which certainly tells us much that we did not know before concerning one of the most distant but not least important sections of our national territory.

THE JOURNAL OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY. Published and Edited by WM. T. HARRIS, St. Louis. For sale by JOHN WILEY & SONS, Astor-place, and by CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., New-York.

We have received the first number of the fourth volume of this journal. It is as usual full of rare and weighty matter. Mr. DAVIDSON'S translation of the "Fragments of Parmenides," since published by him in a separate pamphlet and mentioned above, opens the number. Next to this the most scholarly, and probably the most valuable article is Mr. WM. WALKER'S translation of DES CARTES' celebrated *Meditations.* These *Meditations* are not only the first modern expression of that science of Human Reason, which all previous philosophy had aspired to establish—though in its fullness and fundamental basis it was not established till the days of KANT and FICHTE; but they are, besides, written in a style so exquisitely clear as to charm even by the mere rhythmical poetry of its periods. In these *Meditations* DES CARTES has laid down all the discoveries that have made his name so famous, and which constitute him, indeed, the first of those great thinkers who changed the whole science of philosophy, even as NEWTON and KEPLER changed the science of astronomy, by making the Ego and not the non-Ego the starting point of their reflection. Mr. WALKER'S translation is accurate and elegant, at times, perhaps, too literal. The *Rymed Sayings of the Cherubim Wanderer*, by JOHANNES SHEFFLER, also called ANGELUS SILESIUS, a German poet of the seventeenth century, translated into English by Mr. A. E. KROEGER, will probably be most acceptable to those New-England philosophers of the Emerson-Alcott school, who prefer condensed statements of a great truth to its scientific development. SHEFFLER, as is probably generally known, was, when he wrote these poems, a converted Catholic, though the poems in themselves are neither Catholic nor Protestant. Most of his other religious poems, indeed, written while a Catholic, rank still amongst the favorites of Protestant church-songs in Germany. The eighty-odd rhymes given in the present number are only a part of the 1,650 rhymes which comprise the whole work, but are in themselves complete, and breathe a religious fervor that must touch every Christian heart. Mr. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, the editor of the *Journal*, furnishes, besides some editorial notes, a translation of HEGEL'S *Propadentus* to his *Science of Rights, Morals and Religion.* It strikes us that a journal, so evidently under the guidance of a Hegelian, might give us one of the more scholarly and complete of HEGEL'S works. His *Propadentus* are, first of all, merely introductory, as the title suggests, and, secondly, very unartistically written. They do not exhibit HEGEL in his best light. Why not take one of his best productions—the *History of Philosophy*, the *Encyclopedia*, or his greatest work, the *Logic?*

PARMENIDES: Translated from the Greek into English hexameters, and accompanied with an Introduction and Notes by THOMAS DAVIDSON. St. Louis. 1870. For sale by JOHN WILEY & SONS, Astor-place, New-York, and CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

These hexameters deserve attention as the first translation into English of the famous poem of him, who may be regarded as the chief of the Eleatu school of philosophy, the pupil of XENOPHANES, the teacher of SOCRATES, MELISSOS and ZENO, the lawgiver of the Eleans.

Mr. DAVIDSON'S translation embraces all the fragments of the only poem and written work of PARMENIDES that have been handed down to us. There are less than a hundred and fifty hexameters, and even these are disconnected; and yet, as the expression of what one of those philosophical pagans whom Greece gave birth to in her palmiest days, thought about the universe, the mind and the relation of both to each other, they are well worth repeated and careful study. Mr. DAVIDSON'S translation is admirable, as becomes so thorough a Greek scholar, and one who is, moreover, well acquainted with philosophical terminology. His introduction and notes are valuable, though at times they are, or seem to be, tainted with Hegelianisms. This may be caused by the rendering of Greek verbs into English nouns, and perhaps is inevitable.

Yet it strikes us that by a little bold effort the matter might have been remedied. A noun utterly deadens the conception which the verb gives; *being* is not only an equivalent of the verb *to be*, but moreover misleads, in that it tends to lead the mind to add to the conception of the *to be* a substrate, substance or thing, which is. *To be* is an acting; being is a deadened image of a thing that acts. Perhaps, however, Mr. DAVIDSON was right in following established usage, and he certainly deserves praise for his excellent work. We trust he will follow up his present effort by translations of the other Greek philosophers.

HEALTH BY GOOD LIVING. By W. W. HALL, M. D., Editor of "Hall's Journal of Health," &c. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1870.

Simple and unpretending in style, of universal interest in matter, and the medium of some suggestions that are striking for their novelty, this little treatise seems to us valuable as well as attractive. The laws of health as related to diet are perhaps more pertinaciously and generally sinned against in our country than in any other, and there is little danger that the subject can be too much or too widely discussed. Dr. HALL'S purpose, which is admirably carried out, is set forth in a brief and lucid preface as follows:

> "This book is to show how high health can be maintained, and common diseases cured by 'good living,' which means eating with a relish the best food prepared in the best manner. The best food includes meats, fish, poultry, wild game, fruits, and the grains which make bread. The best cookery presents the natural tastes and juices. As there can be no 'good living' without a good appetite, how to get this great blessing without money and without price necessarily, is pointed out, and, it is hoped, in very clear and plain terms."

—During the present month Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT will publish the second number of the *Journal of the American Social Science Association.* Besides the current record of the Association, it will contain, among others, the following articles: "Immigration," by FRIEDRICH KAPP; "The American Census," by JAMES A. GARFIELD; "The Mode of Procedure in Cases of Contested Elections," by HENRY L. DAWES; "The Public Charities of the State of New-York," by THEODORE W. DWIGHT; "The Public Libraries of the United States," by AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD; "The Science of Transportation," by JOSEPH D. POTTS; "Vaccination," by a report presented by FRANCIS BACON, WM. A. HAMMOND and DAVID F. LINCOLN; "The Election of Presidents," by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.; "Life Insurance," by SHEPPARD HOMANS; "The Administration of Criminal Justice," by GEO. C. BARRETT; "Health Laws and their Administration," by ELISHA HARRIS, and "International Code," by D. D. FIELD.

Books Received.

—CHAS. VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS, Albany, N. Y.: 1869. *Annual Report of the Inspector of State Prisons* for the year ending Sept. 30, 1868. Transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 21, 1869.

—MACMILLAN & CO., London and New-York: 1870. *The Land War in Ireland, a History for the Times.* By JAMES GODKIN, author of *Ireland and Her Churches*, &c.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND, New-York: 1870. *New System of Ventilation*, &c. Third edition. By HENRY A. GONGE.

—VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS, Albany: 1868. *Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society*, with an abstract of the proceedings of the County Agricultural Societies. Parts 1, 2 and 3.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York: 1870. *Sketches of Creation:* A popular view of some of the grand conclusions of the sciences, &c. By ALEXANDER WINCHELL, LL. D., Professor in the University of Michigan. Illustrated.

—WM. BLACCWOOD & SONS, Edinburg and London: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., New-York: 1869. *Ooila's Whispers.* By the Knight of Morar. With illustrations by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK and GUSTAVE DORE.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., New-York: 1870. *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth.* By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Vols. VII. and VIII.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston: 1870. *Hedged In.* By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, author of *The Gates Ajar.*

—Ibid—*Society and Solitude.* Twelve chapters. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

The Canadian Fisheries—Intentions of the Authorities.

From the Montreal Witness, March 4.

In the debate on the fisheries last night Mr. FORTIN asked whether the Government intended to do away with the license system, and to organize for the coming Spring a force sufficient to prevent American schooners from carrying on fishing in our waters. In reply Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was not the intention of Government to issue any licenses to foreign fishermen during the ensuing season, and it was the intention of the Government to take steps to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters. Later in the evening, Sir A. T. GALT observed that the fishery question had been a source of danger to the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States [illegible] Imperial Government, [illegible] attempt, with our own unaided resources, to exclude American fishermen from the [illegible] and might involve the Empire in complications which it might be desirable to avoid. It may here be mentioned that in the course of the debate, it was stated by the Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN that the Government would ask for an appropriation for completing the level of the Welland Canal, also for the purpose of enlarging the Grenville Canal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Wool Tariff and the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your journal of the 3d inst., I noticed the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, held at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, and wish to make a few comments thereon. Be it remembered that the gentlemen above referred to, made a bargain with some of the woolen manufacturers to bring about the unrighteous tariff of 1867, on wool and woolens, which imposes a duty of one hundred per cent. and upwards on clothing, or fine wools, and forty to fifty per cent. on fine goods. This duty of 1867 imposes a duty of 50 cents per pound, and upwards on fine scoured wool, and allowing these sheep to produce three (3) pounds of wool to the head, per annum, would make the nice sum of $1 50 per head on these sheep, protection, to say nothing about the use of their bucks, and the mutton, lambs, wool, &c., in the year.

It would, perhaps, be pleasant to these gentlemen if they could only go back a few thousand years and build a Chinese wall around this country, and keep out all foreign goods, and oblige people to buy the cloth made of this wool, at such prices as the woolen manufacturer would be willing to sell it for. The woolen manufacturer might want equal protection, but here comes the rub. John Bull and our German cousins come in with their fine goods, made of cheap wool. There are no taxes on their coal, olive oil, and over thirty other articles, which enter into the cost of making our goods, out of these Syracuse gentlemen's wool, and furnishing our people with fine, nice, cheap goods. The result will be, the mills of our American manufacturers must stop until the price of the wool comes down to such an extent that they can be started again. It is strange these gentlemen cannot see that this whole tax on the raw material comes out of their pockets, and that the price of the foreign goods governs the price of their wool, as does the price of flour govern the price of wheat. The first Syracuse resolution says that the tariff of 1867 on wool and woolens, is the best that can be devised to benefit all parties, and the second adds that the meeting are opposed to any amendments, unless they are for their especial benefit, and in their third resolution they resolve that they want the tariff altered for their benefit. This seems a little unkind to the woolen manufacturers, who gave these gentlemen such a good bargain in 1867, that has nearly ruined both the wool raiser and the manufacturer; and if they can succeed, and get a duty of 100 per cent on skin wool, I doubt not the foreign woolen manufacturer will be greatly delighted and benefited, and a still larger proportion of our machinery will stop, and merino bucks and fine wool will be for sale cheap.

A WOOLEN MANUFACTURER
WHO DID NOT MAKE THE BARGAIN.

The New Excise Bill and the Citizens of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be right for the order-loving citizens and temperance people of this City to hold meetings and express their indignation at the proposed change in the Excise law, which, it is well known, is not intended to promote the happiness or welfare of the community, but is in the interest of a class that are a positive bane to society? I think that this matter should not be passed over with a simple protest from a few newspapers who have the manliness and dignity to do battle for the right, but that prominent men, ministers, and all those who have position to back them, should organize monster meetings, at the Cooper Institute and elsewhere, to demand that the sober, honest and well-doing citizen should be listened to in this matter as well as the rowdy, drunken class. Surely the former ought to be as potent for good as the latter are for evil. And they have the right on their side. I think that if our Beechers, Coopers, Stewarts, Astors, and hosts of prominent and good men, would lend their influence to such a purpose, the numbers of good men that would rally around them would astonish even themselves, and would soon be a power for good in the replacing wrong with right.

SOBRIETY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 5, 1870.

Shall a Great Nation Go Abroad to Pay its Interest?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The apathy with which Congress and the country receive certain provisions of the Funding bill, now before the Senate, is as inexplicable as it is alarming. It is only to be accounted for upon the supposition that the enormous sums involved render the effect of such legislation difficult of popular comprehension. We desire to fund our debt; we shall fund it at a rate of interest lower than the present; we may fund it at four per cent. interest if we will, and every cent we pay beyond that rate will be ground out of the people by taxes and thrown away. With your permission I will present the objections to a single feature of the bill. It is of secondary importance compared to others, but it is as full of danger to the future of the country as Pandora's box ever was of evil. This great nation proposes to send its financial minister or his representative twice every year over to London, Paris and Frankfort with $20,000,000, to hunt up the holders of our bonds, and ask to be allowed to bring to them the semi-annual contribution of the financial life blood of this young Republic. What are the objections to so doing?

First—Because the United States is a nation of the first class, and in good credit, having both the ability and the intention to pay its debts; and no nation of the first class, in good credit, has ever yet agreed to pay its interest or its debt outside its own territory.

Second—Because weak and third-rate nations, like individual borrowers of broken fortunes and shattered credit, must consult the whims of their creditors in this and many other respects. The United States does not belong to this division of the national family. She will not be proud of the statesmen who place her there.

Third—Because the policy of our Government is to keep its money in its own vaults until it pays it to its creditors; and paying interest abroad involves a return to a system more vicious than the old pet bank system—the creation of agents to hold and speculate with our money in foreign lands beyond our jurisdiction and control, to the injury of our own business.

Fourth—Because $40,000,000 annually cannot be sent abroad and placed in the hands of private speculators without great cost, and great risk of loss by bankruptcy, fraud, political convulsions and revolutions.

Fifth—Because so long as we pay the interest at home a large portion of it is reinvested here, thus giving employment to our industry and a market for its products; when, if paid abroad, the amount which would return here for reinvestment would be insignificant.

Finally, because it is not a measure of financial wisdom to make a semi-annual money pressure with its attending dangers of panic, failures and bankruptcy an absolute positive certainty for the next generation. Now, our interest payments are distributed through the year. They release the large sums required to make them which enter into the channels of business by frequent distributions. Even the interest due to foreigners is either reinvested here or sent abroad in sums so small as to produce but little injury. But adopt this provision, and what then? We probably owe abroad, represented by Government bonds, about $1,000,000,000 the half-yearly interest on which at four and a half per cent. is $22,500,000. This sum we are to send across the ocean in advance of each payment. Instead of being paid out as it now is among our own people, it is as effectually lost to them as if it was captured by an *Alabama* or confiscated by a French revolutionary mob. This is done twice a year, on the day fixed, whether money is abundant or scarce—whether exchange is high or low. What country before was ever subjected to such a periodic drain for twenty years together? Need I ask what nation was ever strong enough to endure it? There is ruin in every letter of the proposition considered by itself, but it is mild as mother's milk when compared with the poison into which it will be converted by other influences. If this provision becomes a law, operation for the depression of securities and property will become as periodic as the seasons. [illegible] will be carried on with [illegible] the Treasury [illegible]. If it be hoarded, not to be sent out of the country. [illegible] All the schemes of locking up money, [illegible] will come into renewed activity. If we do not have a panic as often as twice a year, we shall prove that our resources and our capacity for resisting evil legislation are indeed inexhaustible.

Have we so soon forgotten the effect of gold shipments before the war? With what anxiety they were watched by all business men. If they ran up to two millions a week, they were serious indications of trouble. If they reached five millions, there was danger of a money panic, and every prudent man began to contract his business and enlarge his resources. There was never a time previous to 1860 when a shipment of twenty millions at a time would not have produced a financial revulsion. With a return to specie payments, and business settled down to its normal conditions, these shipments will again produce the same results which they did before the rebellion. All the schemes for making it scarce will be put in operation and made to culminate at the time of shipment; and so from half year to half year, running with open eyes into financial perils from which no foresight can guard, no resources save, no legislation relieve us.

MURRAY.

The National Guard Parade Ground, Armories and Discipline.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that the field officers of the Third Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., have at last discovered that it is to their interest, or more properly speaking, to the interest of their regiment, to remonstrate against the "Parade Ground" swindle. There are two other matters that require their attention. First, the renting and fitting up of their armories; the second, the serious charges made by Colonel JOHN A. ROGERS and others, against the Adjutant-General in particular and National Guard in general. Colonel ROGERS states that the Adjutant-General informed him that the "National Guard were mere social organizations—clubs as he styled them; that it was useless to attempt to enforce discipline, that it could not be done, &c." Let the leading officers of the National Guard correct this state of affairs at once, and insist on the immediate disbandment of all regiments in which this spirit is known to exist, and there will be less occasion for the grumbling of a TAXPAYER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 4, 1870.

The Late Legal-Tender Decision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our highest tribunal has now, in the legal-tender case, decided in favor of equity and good faith. I am glad that you refer to the known reluctance of the Chief Justice, then Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt the legal-tender feature of the Treasury notes, and to Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who reported the bill which became a law, because the readers of the TIMES will remember that not long since that gentleman published his views, urging the repeal of the law. I have not his appeal before me, but I think he stated that grave doubts existed in the minds of the Committee as to the constitutionality of the provision when proposed, but yielded to what seemed a necessity, and that now, when the necessity no longer existed, it should no longer be tolerated. The Supreme Court has done what the authors of the law thought should have been done by Congress, but in a shape more just to all equitable interests involved. They have said that those who promised before the law, shall pay according to their engagements. Since that law was passed a new throng of engagements, in the shape of bonds issued by vast corporations absorbing the capital of the country, have sprung into existence. Many of these corporations had issued bonds and were struggling to complete their works when the law was passed. The holders of these bonds submitted, and have been for eight long years receiving only about one-half, taking the average, of what was rightly due them. Many a widow has seen the scanty fund left for the support of herself and children diminish one-third to one-half, and now by one-fifth, while all she buys has been largely enhanced in price. Here, let me ask, for whose benefit? I answer, chiefly for the benefit of corporations which have, during the whole time, been enjoying a career of unexampled prosperity. It is these corporations which now shield themselves under the wing of the NEW-YORK TIMES, adopt its suggestions, and threaten a five years' litigation if their scattered bondholders, after submitting for eight years to the wrong which has given or aided the corporations in dividing from ten to eighty per cent., shall try to enforce the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. I have said that it is chiefly these corporations which seek benefit from the contest of this decision. The private obligations are comparatively few which are affected by it, and these will soon be adjusted. Your paper or some other has referred to the dissenting opinion of Justice MILLER in the case. I do not deny the ability of this Judge, while I cannot forget how he has, since his first appearance on the Supreme Bench, labored in the interest of repudiation in the Iowa (city and county) bond cases. One case after another for the last six years has, after years of delay on the Circuit, come into the Supreme Court and been decided, against his (just as strong) dissenting opinion! And in a recent case, reported in your paper, he has allowed new parties to intervene, where the Supreme Court had sent the case back for the execution of its decree, and another appeal allowed from his Circuit to spin out the time!

And now, Mr. Editor, I wish to ask which case calls for the most severe censure of an independent Press? That of GOULD and FISK, who, put into control of a corporation by the *prima facie* choice of stockholders, use the means coming into their hands to the injury of their constituents and the scandal of the American good name throughout the civilized world; or the case of —— and ——, (each interested reader will have no trouble in filling these blanks,) who, intrusted in like manner with the control of great corporations, say to those who, after suffering for years from the repudiation of their claims, now present the mandate of the highest Court in the land and ask their rights: "Oh, we are now controlling vast funds, we can fight you five years and then you will get your money but lose your counsel fees." Will not this conduct, this language—for I have given the exact words given a few days since to an applicant—add one more confirmation to the dishonesty of American managers of corporations in the eyes of capitalists abroad?

A READER FROM THE START.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870.

The Howland Will Case.

The Boston *Advertiser* gives the following as the substance of the terms of settlement between HETTY H. GREEN and THOMAS MANDELL, executor of the will of SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, as shown in the registry of probate in Bristol County, Mass.:

> "This entry is to be made on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judgment of the Circuit Court affirmed and the bill dismissed without costs to either party in either Court. The complainant is to make no claim against the estate of her aunt except as devisable under the will, and no objection is to be made by her to the immediate payment of the legacies of the will. The arrangement is, however, made upon these terms—that the expenses of litigation of both parties, which amount in the whole to $153,661 14, shall be paid by and allowed to the executor as a part of the expenses of his administration of the estate, and that this expense shall be borne by the principal and not by the income of the estate."

Democratic Demoralization in the Granite State—Letter from their Candidate for Governor.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* of Friday evening publishes the following letter, addressed to its editor, from General JOHN BEDEL, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampship:

BATH, N. H., Feb. 25, 1870.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 24th is before me. I am not at all surprised at the information it contains. I have not been blind to the fact that certain individuals were bent upon ruling or ruining. If ruin is to be the order of the day, my skirts shall be spotless. No act of mine shall be cited by friend or foe as tending in that direction. Let what will come, I mean always to be true to principle and to the interests of my State and country. I seek not—I sought not—to influence the action of the Committee. With them rests the responsibility of the step you allude to. If such a measure has been harmoniously agreed upon by them, and they have coolly decided to repudiate the resolution of the Convention, pledging their "earnest and united efforts," &c., may they not as readily repudiate every plank in the platform? There is a terrible responsibility here, and those must be braver men than I am to assume it without the most mature and well-digested consideration. I have not been consulted in any way whatever in the premises, and perhaps it is not thought of any importance as to how I view the matter, inasmuch as I was reluctant to accept the position in which I have been placed. One thing I do object to, and that is being sacrificed by professed friends. Your political experience is so much superior to mine, that I am frank to admit that I feel timid in attempting any advice as to your course or that of any other man.

Mine will be as it has been, straightforward, and unswerving in a determination not to do aught to injure the good of the cause. No personal ambition shall ever be permitted to swerve my course to one side or the other of what I deem to be right in the eyes of God and man. As a public journalist your position is a difficult one, I will admit; but the idea of a party of thirty odd thousand in the State of New-Hampshire selling out to a party of "great expectations" seems to me suicidal. But perhaps some prefer suicide to awaiting a natural death. Follow the dictates of your own judgment, irrespective of any interests or personal feelings in the matter. Truly your friend,

JOHN BEDEL.

The *Patriot* is in receipt of numerous private letters from prominent Democrats, who condemn in the strongest terms the attempt of the State Committee to call out the party.

CURRENT NOTES.

Boston expects to pay $1,400,000 for its public schools the coming year.

The Maryland Republican State Central Committee meets in Baltimore to-day.

The Question of To-Morrow—Who shall be Governor of New-Hampshire?

We regret to see that the *Nordisk Folkeblad* has been using hard words respecting a citizen of Minnesota.

ROBERT R. COLLIER, one of the ablest lawyers in Virginia, died in Petersburg on Thursday, aged 65 years.

The widow of Rev. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING died in Boston on Wednesday last, aged 92 years. She was born in Newport, R. I.

It is rumored that MONTGOMERY BLAIR would like to occupy the chair of Hon. FREDERICK STONE, of Maryland, in the next Congress.

And now comes the Newark *Courier*, speaking of TENNYSON'S "Holy Gail." "Holy Gruel" will be the next variation.

The third party movement has reached Texas, and is vigorously opposed by the radical Democratic papers.

President SMITH, of Dartmouth College, writes from Jamaica that he has rented a cottage in the mountain region, 1,450 feet above the sea, and that his health is already much improved.

A committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives has reported in favor of repealing the act declaring Good Friday a legal holiday.

Brown University in Providence, and Columbia College in Washington receive $20,000 each to found professorships by the will of Dr. ELTON.

United States Revenue Assessor LATHROP, of Albany, has called on the New-York Central Railroad Corporation to pay an income tax, amounting to $1,151,800, on the eighty per cent. dividend last year.

Hon. DANIEL P. LEADBETTER, of Holmes, Ohio, who was a member of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of that State and for two terms was a member of Congress, died on Saturday week.

Mr. JAMES C. SOUTHALL announces that he has withdrawn from the Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* because he cannot approve the position which the paper has taken on the subject of the settlement of the private debts of the people.

An Ohio Senator and a newspaper correspondent had a street fight in Columbus one day last week, to decide whether the correspondent's strictures on the Senator's conduct were just. Unfortunately friends interfered, and the problem is not yet solved.

A large number of the present property holders of the Broderick estate in San Francisco, held a meeting recently to prepare to contest the suit brought against them in the United States Circuit Court. They contended that their title is good and that it is a blackmail suit.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that one of the French Canadian colporteurs reports that the people he visits are much discouraged by the present low prices, and that they are so poor he finds it very difficult to sell or *lend* the Scriptures.

The New-Haven *Palladium* explains that a lady's communication on woman's suffrage, which it recently published, should have said "the cares and responsibilities of a family" and not "the curse and responsibilities," as the rascally types got it.

We don't know about Illinois as a divorce State, after all. In the streets of Jacksonville, on Thursday, a man, a large and robust man, was seen to strike and kick his wife, a feeble woman, and the law has not yet put them asunder.

Judge CHARLES F. INGALLS, of Greenwich, Washington County, died on Saturday, aged 77 years. His father opened the first law office in that town, one of his sons is now a lawyer in that town, and Hon. CHARLES R. INGALLS, of Troy, Judge of the Supreme Court, is also his son.

A Southern paper complains that the pine tree on Isle aux Pois, known as the "English Lookout," from having been used as a post of observation by the English after their retreat from before New-Orleans, was cut down the other day by railroad contractors and sold to a sawmill.

The proprietors, editors, reporters and everybody connected with the Boston *Daily Advertiser* establishment, with all the past editors who can do so, will dine together at YOUNG'S Hotel, Boston, on the 13th inst., at the invitation of the present editor-in-chief and the business manager, Mr. EDWIN WATERS.

Colonel N. A. M. DUDLEY had the management of the Texas Penitentiary in January and February. Previous to that time it was a constant and increasing expense, but his management was such that no funds were needed from the State, and Governor DAVIS has complimented him upon his administration as very creditable to him, and entitled him to the thanks of the people.

The municipal election in Portland, Me., takes place to-day, and the papers there publish an advertisement which says: I, JANE P. THURSTON, Proprietor of the State of Maine, and Supervisor thereof, hereby authorize and empower a Municipal Election for Mayor for the City of Portland, by qualified voters, on Monday, March 7, 1870, agreeably to the fundamental law of this State and United States Constitution. (Signed,) JANE P. THURSTON.

In 1860 the total population of South Carolina, of all colors and classes, was 703,708. In 1869, as shown by a recent census, it was 706,022, of whom 295,314 are whites. The statistics show that while the upper districts of the State have, as a general rule, decreased in population, they have actually increased in proportion in the number of white inhabitants; and that the colored population has flocked to the low country and the seaboard.

The Columbus *Journal* says that there are in the Ohio Senate seventeen lawyers, six farmers, two merchants, two clergymen, two manufacturers, four physicians, two editors, one banker, and one vintner. In the House of Representatives there are thirty-three lawyers, thirty-six farmers, two clergymen, fourteen merchants, nine physicians, four editors, six manufacturers, two house carpenters, one teacher, one hotel keeper, and one civil engineer.

An admirer of BEN. FRANKLIN, while riding in Providence one day last week, noticed a horse-shoe lying in the street. Remembering FRANKLIN'S precepts, he dismounted and went back for the shoe. Meanwhile his horse ran away, causing some damage to the vehicle. The young man turned again, ran after his horse and at length succeeded in catching and quieting the animal, when he again made for the horse-shoe, which he found to be frozen so fast to the ground that he could not loosen it.

Judge WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of Cincinnati, has written a very sharp reply to JACOB THOMPSON'S letter criticising his allusions to himself in his eulogy on Mr. STANTON. Mr. JOHNSTON says: "That which is particularly offensive in Mr. THOMPSON'S letter is the pretence that he and Mr. STANTON were friends. While he yet passed for a loyal Democrat, and before he was known to be a traitor, he may have enjoyed Mr. STANTON'S friendship. But after he was detected in stupendous frauds, and known to be a traitor, the idea that Mr. STANTON took leave of him with pledges of undying friendship is simply preposterous, and runs counter to his whole official career."

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* has the following: "A lone woman passed through the city yesterday, with an ox-team conveyance, on her way to a homestead, seventeen miles above Alexandria, Douglas County, some 200 miles from this city. She had previously gone up and preëmpted a farm under the Homestead law, and built a house, and went back to near Red Wing for her aged mother. She found her mother sick, and, after waiting several weeks for her recovery, it being necessary for her to return to look to her homestead, she started alone, with her household goods on a sled, hauled by an ox-team, a cow being tied alongside. The woman, who is a Swede, did not appear to be at all appalled by the prospect of her many days' journey to her lonely home."

THE HARDING SUICIDE.

Lamentable Case of Self-Destruction—A Cultured Englishman Found Dead from Poison in a Bagnio.

A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday by Deputy Coroner SHINE on the remains of JOHN GEORGE HARDING, who was found dead in the disreputable house of GEORGIANA ALLEN, No. 122 West Twenty-seventh-street. The suspicion that the deceased had died from the effects of laudanum was fully confirmed, and all the attending circumstances showed conclusively that it had been administered by his own hand.

The deceased, who was a man of fine appearance, apparently about 45 years of age, had been a guest at the Fifth-avenue Hotel about two months, only occupying a room, however, and taking his meals there; during which time he paid his bills regularly, but nevertheless did not appear to be over-burdened with means. When he first arrived, although he said little to any one about himself, it became known that he had just come from England, of which country he was a native, and his appearance and manner sufficiently indicated that he belonged to and had always moved in the upper classes. Here however he avoided society, kept irregular hours, was plainly dissipated, and by making frequent demands, at a late hour of the night, upon the tin box he had deposited in the safe of the hotel when he first arrived caused an impression that he was gambling, which was probably correct. He had undoubtedly fallen into all manner of evil ways for he had been a frequent visitor at the bagnio which he chose as the scene of his death.

He went to this house at a late hour of Friday night, asking a room for the night of Miss ALLEN, and retired alone to a small apartment on one of the upper floors. Not appearing on the next day at the expected hour, calls were made at the door of the room, but these eliciting no answer at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a locksmith was called and the door opened. Upon entering the room HARDING was found dead in his bed lying upon his face, and it was evident that he had been dead for some hours. Upon the mantel was a small empty bottle labeled "laudanum," and an empty liquor flask upon which a coat of arms was engraved. He had too left his card with the name of his hotel written in lead pencil upon it where it could be found, as if anxious that his identity should be established; but beyond this no writing directly bearing upon his suicide or explaining the cause has yet been found, although his effects at the hotel have been thoroughly searched. These were found to be comparatively worthless, and as the tin box which he had removed from the safe to his room a few days before was entirely empty, it was thought that pecuniary distress had driven him to death, but upon examining his diary and some old letters it was discovered that his marital relations were of such unhappy character as to fully explain his ignominious end. It also appeared from his papers that he was an Oxonian, had been a man of elegant leisure and of fine acquirements. Among his effects was a small and elegantly-printed volume bearing his name upon the title page and dedicated to the Earl of DERBY, which contained translations of DANTE in passable English verse.

The remains of the deceased were taken in charge by Deputy Coroner SHINE and removed to the shop of an undertaker in Pearl-street, where they yet remain, awaiting the conclusion of the official proceedings, which will probably occur to-day. No friends of the deceased have yet appeared to claim the body or the few effects, and it seems that he was totally without friends or reputable acquaintances in this country. Dr. SHINE intends to call the attention of the British Consul to the case. Assuming from a memorandum on his card that Mr. HARDING was a member of the Crown Club, Westminster Palace Hotel, London, S. W., a telegraph dispatch announcing the suicide was sent to that address on Saturday evening by Dr. SHINE, but no reply has yet been received.

Old St. Ann's Church, Washington-Street, Brooklyn.

The morning services of the first Sunday in Lent were yesterday conducted in this church by the pastor, Rev. HENRY WEBBE, the sermon being preached by Bishop LITTLEJOHN. The well-disciplined choir of upwards of a hundred voices, conducted by the organist, OTIS B. BOISE, and directed by Mr. FRANK D. SNOW, the efficient and painstaking choir manager, led the musical service; the solo parts were given by Mme. ANNA BISHOP, whose talents are permanently retained by the managers of St. Ann's. The following shows the well-selected character of the choral programme: Anthem, "Must I Leave Thee, Paradise," Mme. ANNA BISHOP; Venite, in D, (double,) Dr. BOISE; Gloria Patria, in G, Te Deum, in E, J. H. CONNELL; Jubilate, in F, (double,) Lord MORNINGTON; Psalm, 106th, "Oh with due Reverence," (Naomi,) MASON; Gloria Tibi, in G, Hymn 56, "Saviour when in Dust to Thee," (BENEVENTO;) Anthem, "Angels ever Bright and Fair," (HANDEL,) Mme. ANNA BISHOP; Communion Hymn 94, "My God, and is Thy Table Spread;" Old Hundred, Gloria in Excelsis, in G.

The Bishop preached from Matthew iv., 1: "Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the Wilderness to be tempted of the Devil." After pointing out the special fitness of the passage for the services of the day, the Bishop drew a parallel between the mode of temptation in Eden and that in the wilderness. The Bishop adduced testimony that the Prince of Evil was a spiritual power having a distinct and personal existence. He assailed the modern school of materialistic thinkers who would explain away alike the hopes and the fears of faith, and maintained that no Christian perfection was possible where the real and persuasive character of the power of evil was ignored. The Bishop concluded by an eloquent exhortation appropriate to the season and the subject.

Chess—Brenzinger vs. Turner.

The subjoined game, played between these two strong players of the Brooklyn Chess Club, is one of the best contested of the tournament. Although not devoid of brilliancy, it is more remarkable for the care exhibited by both contestants, and is a good study for chess students:

GINOCO PIANO.

BRENZINGER. White.	TURNER. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3. B to B 4.	B to B 4.
4. P to Q B 3.	Kt to B 3.
5. Castles.	Castles.
6. P to Q 4.	P takes P.
7. P takes P.	B to Kt 3.
8. B to K Kt 5.	P to K R 3.
9. B to R 4.	P to Q 3.
10. P to K R 3.	R to K.
11. Kt to Q B 3.	Kt to Q R 4.
12. B to Q 3.	P to K Kt 4.
13. B to K Kt 3.	P to Q 4.
14. P takes P.	Kt takes P.
15. Kt takes Kt.	Q takes Kt.
16. R to Q B sq.	B to K B 4. (a)
17. B takes B.	Q takes B.
18. B takes P.	B takes B.
19. R takes B.	Q R to Q B sq.
20. R takes R.	R takes R.
21. Kt to K 5.	R to Q sq.
22. Kt to Kt 4. (b)	K to Kt 2.
23. R to K sq.	Kt to B 3.
24. Kt to K 3.	Q to K 5.
25. P to Q 5.	Kt to K 4.
26. Q to Q Kt 3.	Kt to Q 6.
27. R to Q sq.	Kt to K B 5.
28. Q takes P.	Kt to K 7 ch.
29. K to B.	Kt to Kt 6 ch.
30. P takes Kt.	Q takes Kt.
31. Q to Q Kt 3.	Q to K 2.
32. Q to Q 3.	Q to B 3 ch.
33. K to Kt sq.	Q takes P.
34. Q to Q 7 ch. (c)	Q takes Q.
35. R takes Q.	R to B 3.
36. R to Q R 4.	R to Q 2.
37. R to K 5.	K to K 4.
38. K to B 2.	R takes P.
39. R takes P.	R to K 7 ch.
40. K to B.	K to Kt 3.
41. P to K Kt 4.	K to Kt 3.
42. P to Q R 4.	P to K B 3.
43. P to Q R 5.	P to B 4.
44. P takes P.	K takes P.
45. P to R 6.	R to Kt 7.
46. R to R 5.	K to Kt 3.
47. P to R 7.	K to Kt 2.
48. K to K.	

And after a few more moves black resigned. (d)

(a) Black prudently abstained from capturing R P, which would have exposed him to a fierce attack.

(b) Very well played.

(c) It was good policy to give up a pawn and force the exchange of queens, as her power to draw the game is immense, when the board is cleared of pieces.

(d) It is unnecessary to record the concluding moves, it being evident to chess players that the white K can dislodge the rook and come to the protection of the advanced pawn, or oblige the black K to abandon his own pawns.

Extraordinary Narrative of a Robbery—How the Footpads were Sought and Found.

One MICHAEL TOBIN, who declares himself to be a butcher, living at No. 237 East Forty-seventh-street, has suddenly sprung into notoriety as the victim of one of the most singular robberies upon record, and as having the most wonderfully capacious pocket ever heard of. Saturday night, about 10:30 o'clock, he entered the Twentieth Precinct Station House and reported to the officer in charge that he had been knocked down in Thirty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, by some unknown persons, whose number he does not state nor appearance describe, and robbed of nearly $12,000 in cash, which he had in the pocket of his coat. This money he said was divided, as to denominations, as follows: $3,000 in $10s, $1,300 in $5s and $10s, $2,000 in $500s and $3,600 in

[redacted]

relate. He had drawn the money from bank to buy sheep at Albany, and desiring to take the 11 P. M. train from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue, started betimes from home. There was need of this precaution, considering that he almost circumnavigated the City to get at a point comparatively at his door. Instead of going direct across town to the depot he walked down Third-avenue to Fourteenth-street, a distance of thirty-three blocks, or more than a mile and a half, and there took a green car, which he might have taken at Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, at a much less expenditure of shoe leather. But being in the car he road to Ninth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and instead of going direct down the avenue to the depot, with apparently no other purpose than to accommodate the footpads of the near future, he walked down Thirty-fourth-street to Tenth-avenue, where he met the despoilers. After hearing all this narrative, and giving it close consideration, the Police did not send out Detectives Keen or Stupid to discover the robbers who had been followed with such extreme assiduity by a pocket of such extraordinary dimensions, so heavily freighted.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1121—Doherty vs. Gott.
1855—Bainbridge vs. Livermore.
4247—Kirschmann vs. Lediard.
1495—Morey vs. Lilienthal.
1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.
1671—Hennessey, by guardian, vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co.
1907—Murray vs. Davis, administratrix, &c.
3197—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3667—Gottberg vs. Security Insurance Co.
501—Luling vs. Leffingwell, Receiver, &c.

Nos.
1723—Higgins vs. Cunningham.
1645—Earle vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1491—Van Allen vs. American Nat. Bank.
1943—Strauss vs. Trabant.
228—Laws vs. McNally et al.
325—Fant vs. Ingersoll.
2027—Cheever vs. Stevens.
1341—Heydon vs. Florence Sewing Machine Co.
581—Osborn vs. Architectural Iron Works.
1319—Kellogg, executor, &c., vs. Hanford.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
564—Baltimore & Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
797—Learned vs. Ryder, (No. 1).
1065—Same vs. Same, (No. 2).
1336—Same vs. Same, (No. 3).
1947—Same vs. Same, (No. 4).
1183—Cooke vs. Nat. Bank of Boston.
1488—First Nat. Bk. of Cin. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
244—Roberts vs. Tol. and Wash. R. R. Co.
336—Drake vs. Barstow, &c.
1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
982—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.

Nos.
1590—Field vs. Devlin.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City F. In. Co.
1524—Gordon vs. Salomon.
1605—Merch. Ex. Nat. Bk. of City of N. Y. vs. Rose, impl'd.
1612—Brackebush vs. Woodruff.
1616—Perkins vs. Darling.
1588—Cady vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3674—Hewitt vs. Miller.
1620—Dod vs. Fourth Nat. Bk. N. Y. City.
446—Cook vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c., (No. 1).
6656—Walsh, ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.
90—Geipecke vs. Quintell.
956—Hershfield vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers only.

Nos.
1—Rockwell vs. Fort Wayne and S. R. R. Co.
2—Boyce vs. Voorhies.
3—Kennedy vs. Simpson.
4—Steitz vs. O'Brien.
5—Roche vs. Dwyer.
6—Michaelis vs. Dunn.
7—Vogt vs. Dailey.
8—Arnold vs. Slattery.
9—Gould vs. Donoghue.
10—Oertel vs. Wood, Jr.
11—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co. of New-York.
12—Rogers vs. Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Co.

Nos.
13—Schneider vs. Schneider.
14—Bowen vs. Leveridge.
15—Jervey vs. Hart.
16—Bodish vs. Russell.
17—Davis vs. Leary.
18—Arnold vs. Bernard.
19—Wehle vs. Jaffee.
20—Erie Railway Co. vs. Ramsey.
21—Millard vs. Gamble.
22—Baldwin vs. Dunlap.
23—Jervey vs. Pecare.
24—Northouse vs. Eppinger.
25—Bradley vs. Dunlap.
26—Jones vs. De Grenelle.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

The First Monday Motion Calendar. Preferred causes only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.

No.
1361—Tobin vs. Manhattan Hoisting Company.
1369—Bell vs. Burke.
1255—Octeilen vs. Acticoll.
333—Albertis vs. Allerton.
334—Same vs. Same.
335—Same vs. Same.
1105—Melling vs. Buttre.
677—Fisher vs. Luhug.
1309—Carpenter vs. Nott.

No.
1307—White vs. The American Steel Tool Co.
763—Roediger vs. McIntyre.
32—Hope Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Baldwin.
1351—Lavin vs. Doherty.
1371—Eagle vs. Schloss.
1289—Bamberger vs. Woodhull.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.
1820—Ayer vs. Kobbe.
1932—Giles vs. The Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
1208—McDaniell vs. O'Brien.
1644—Riley vs. Weeks.
566—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. The Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
1302—Atwood vs. Brett.
1388—Tooker vs. Grant.
1458—Holmes vs. Roberts.
1570—Walker vs. Reeves.
1596—Buddensick vs. Kehoe.
1662—Appleby vs. Ryan.
1672—Goldsmith vs. Sashe.
1682—Claflin vs. Galinger.
1712—Sturm vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
1740—Kavanagh vs. Chace.
1752—Scott vs. Fisher.
1506—Ries vs. Velmester.
1476—Sutton vs. Adams.
1438—Leip vs. Sheave.
1764—Hamilton vs. Lacey.
1366—Marx vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
1776—Seldis vs. Eltinger.
1794—Hazard vs. The Old Dominion S. S. Co.
1800—Moore vs. Porter.
1862—Wright vs. Dix.
1880—Clough vs. Hudson.
1886—Barker vs. Thorp.
1892—Ireland vs. Donadi.
1906—Chase vs. Allyn.
1934—Douglas vs. Dyer.
1936—Benner vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.

Nos.
1724—Butler vs. Bronson.
1958—O'Sullivan vs. Cunningham.
1976—Apfel vs. Apfel.
1980—Willard vs. Allen.
618—Dilworth vs. Bostwick.
2002—Katanel vs. Dibble.
2014—Morey vs. The N. Y. Safe Deposit Co.
2028—Sutton vs. Haviland.
2040—Lucas vs. McGrane.
2060—Fridenburg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1572—Pell vs. Donaldson.
2078—Hotchkiss vs. Waterhouse.
2056—Ryan vs. Hudson R. R. Co., &c.
1508—Feeny vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2086—Dach vs. Kehoe.
2088—Corbett vs. Tyler.
2096—The Western Ins. Co. of Buffalo vs. Gamble.
2102—Stern vs. Zinn.
788—Steffen vs. Boleman.
2104—Voelker vs. Istel.
1760—Astor vs. Reisman.
1922—Tooney vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
2020—Claflin vs. Stern.
2130—Meyers vs. The Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
1866—Berrian vs. Niles.
2054—Kanth vs. Wagner.
2090—Knapp vs. Altmeyer.
2098—Coleman vs. Livingston.
1742—Livingston vs. Lachmeyer.

Ordered—That all causes heretofore marked off term in this part, be placed on the day calendar for the first Monday of March Term, 1870; that if any such causes be omitted from that day calendar by the Clerk, the same may be placed on the calendar at the opening of the Court on that day at the request of either party; that no causes will be called for trial on said first Monday. The causes on the day calendar for said first Monday will be called for disposition, either by putting off the term on consent, or on motion for cause shown, or by setting them down for trial on some day in term, either by consent or order of the Court; any cause set down for trial on a day agreed on, will not be further postponed, except on a legal excuse to be shown by affidavit.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—People, &c., State of N. Y. vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2—Goodyear vs. Brooks.
3—Solomon vs. Brown.
4—Philips vs. Howes.
5—Gregory vs. Gregory.
6—De Pol vs. Sohlke.
7—Titus vs. Burr.
8—Muller vs. Earle.
9—Kranshaw vs. Wolff.
10—Hicks vs. Brue.
11—Balliet vs. Wilson.
12—Manhattan Gaslight Co. vs. Barker.
13—Tallmadge vs. Freeman.
14—Tompkins vs. Stryker.
15—Daniel vs. Buttenberg.
16—Van Wyck vs. Folsom.
17—Linn vs. Fuller.
18—Thompson vs. Hillyer.
19—Wright vs. Ripley.
20—Heath vs. Erie Railroad Co.
21—Fowler vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
22—Moore vs. Hillyers.
23—Donnell vs. Donnell.
24—Marejou vs. Martinez.

Nos.
25—Gans vs. Ridgely.
26—Fowler vs. Adamson.
27—Ford vs. Belmont.
28—Selkirk vs. Miller.
29—Hall vs. Butler.
30—Dubois vs. Schenck.
31—Graf vs. Huisberg.
32—Hovey vs. Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
33—Same vs. Same.
34—Blake vs. Andrews.
35—Brown vs. Cen. Park N. & E. Railroad Co.
36—Ford vs. Ransom.
37—Townsend vs. Randolph.
38—Brome vs. N. E. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
39—Merchants' Nat. Ex. Bank vs. Com. Warehouse Co.
40—Cloud vs. Hope.
41—Develin vs. Reilly.
42—Heins vs. Peirre.
43—Squier vs. Raphaelske.
44—Class vs. Langwasser.
45—Bamston vs. Thompson.
46—Pachin vs. Columb.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
280½—Bishop vs. Jones.
750—Aaron vs. Goodspeed.
704—Maier vs. Homan.
711—Royal Insurance Co. vs. Noole.
337—Hornthal vs. Bernstein.
691—Brake vs. Gorman.
832—Ellis vs. McKnight.

Nos.
833—Sheldon vs. Greenfield.
834—Ashton vs. Conrie.
835—Binkerser vs. Claflin.
836—Steteon vs. Wilkes.
837—Stiles vs. Meyer.
838—Harding vs. Tilton.
839—Blackwell vs. Kiernan.
840—Wall vs. Richards.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

No.
800—Helfreich vs. Frankenstein.
696—Levy vs. Meissner.
761—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
765—Rudolphy vs. Truchs.
803—Boyle vs. Mathew.
805—Schroeter vs. Brodie.
754—Colton vs. O'Donnell.
780—Bebee vs. McKenzie.

No.
817—First Nat'l Bank of St. Louis vs. Ninth Nat'l Bank of New-York.
828—Roberts vs. Weed.
830—Moore vs. Fearce.
803—Tredwell vs. Wunder.
841—Bleake vs. Willerton.
842—Patten vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
843—Schwind vs. McGovern.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Jury and Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.
3727—Faner vs. Bauer.
4464—Lehr vs. Warren.
4289—McGrath vs. Granahan.
4754—Galligan vs. Gillispie.
6—Beebe vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
10—Beebe vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
11—Beebe vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
12—Beebe vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
94—Fleischman vs. Dejonge.

Nos.
164—Gross vs. Marks.
167—Puska vs. Wolf.
271—Montigriffe vs. Hughes.
281—Myers vs. Gallagher.
237—Fetterich vs. Sexton.
388—Lichenstadter vs. Engel.
377—Niver vs. Frasee.
386—Simons vs. Wolf.
411—Bellows vs. Young.
462—Henshaw vs. Hall.
638—Remington vs. Dexter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Jury and Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Flynn.
[illegible]—Taylor vs. Spratt.
[illegible]—Burnham vs. Beach.
[illegible]—Harrington vs. France.
248—Dawson vs. Totava.
249—Carberry vs. Kramer.
204—Rogers vs. Thorp.
[illegible]—Thiemert vs. Genses.
294—Jordan vs. Hart.
297—Vreeland vs. Ackerson.
298—Bachman vs. Hufnagel.

Nos.
[illegible]—Crow vs. Mather.
311—Lawrence vs. Hill.
[illegible]—Rinlee vs. Hoffman.
317—Same vs. Same.
319—Same vs. Same.
320—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
363—Finkham vs. Ohard.
[illegible]—Kline vs. Hillyer.
542—Pell vs. Mut. Protection Life Assurance Society.
580—Tallman vs. Gordon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. William Steele, robbery.
2—The People vs. Edward Dowd, robbery.
3—The People vs. Michael Morrow, burglary.
4—The People vs. Lawrance Hines, burglary.
5—The People vs. Lawrance Hines, felonious assault and battery.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Benjamin Mallory, felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. John Blaney, grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John Griffin, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 5.

By Judge Barnard.

Bearup *vs.* Colby; motion granted.

Charles D. Hughes *vs.* Jennie Hughes; judgment granted, declaring the marriage null and void.

Oneida National Bank of Utica *vs.* Stokes; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Pratt.

Application was made yesterday for the release of C. A. B. Bergemann, who, in the latter part of last year, was arrested on a charge of assisting in forging a will which purported to be that of Philip Born, of East New-York, and disposed of property said to be worth $10,000. The motion was denied.

The case with reference to the award of the three Commissioners who were appointed to assess the damages to be awarded to the property-owners who were interested in the widening of Prospect-avenue, has been brought again into Court. It was first raised on the complaint of certain owners of property that two of the Commissioners had increased the award after the completion of the report. The two gentlemen referred to, Messrs. Mallison and More, charged their colleague, Mr. Fletcher, with misleading them into making too small an award at the outset. The third Commissioner was, in consequence, cited before the Supreme Court for neglect of duty, and Judge Gilbert ordered Mr. Fletcher to answer the allegations against him, which has not yet been complied with. Yesterday morning, on the motion of Hon. Wm. C. De Witt, a mandamus was issued to all three Commissioners to file their report by next Saturday, or else show cause why they have not done so.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

The following wills have been proved in the Court: Jacob Fischer, $1,000, and William Kroeber, $2,500, both of East Nork; Nicholas Clevant, $3,500; Josiah A. Lane, $5,000; Mary Ann Gandar, $2,000; Sarah Demarest, $20,000, and Dominicus S. Voorhees, $50,000. A codicil to the will of Helen M. Butler was rejected by the Surrogate.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 5, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$42,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝
30,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅛
10,000	do. b3	110⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅛
130,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110¼
62,000	do.	110¼
14,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112¼
1,500	do.	111⅞
54,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109⅝
102,000	do.	109⅝
24,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	109⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	56⅛
10,000	do. bet. call	56⅛
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45⅝
40,000	do.	45⅛
5,000	do.	45⅛
6,000	Va. St. 6s, x c.	70
18,000	do.	71
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s	45
11,000	do.	45¼
17,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	21¼
5000	do.	21¼
15,000	do.	21
5000	do. b30	21¼
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	72½
10,000	do.	73¼
5,000	do.	73¼
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '70	110
1,000	N. Y. St. B. L. R.	109
2,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	93
1,000	do.	92½
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79	90¼
3,000	Erie 3d M.	89½
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	100
7,000	Cen. P. Gold Bs	94½
7,000	Union Pac. 1st	82¾
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	90
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	97¼
1,000	do.	97¼
9,000	do. bet. call	98
1,000	Q. & Tol. 1st M.	83
5,000	N. J. Cen. N. B.	99
500	Alt. & T. H. Inc	75¾
5,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	83
5,000	Tol. & W. Con. Convert. Bds.	78
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.	85
15,000	M. & St. P. 1st	94
3,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st	104
3,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	90¼
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	80½
5,000	do.	81
10,000	do.	80⅝
10,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	78½
4,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.	102
$50,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Cer.	93¾
30,000	do. bet. call	93⅝
10,000	do.	93⅝
40,000	do.	93⅞
10,000	Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st	90½
4,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co. 7s	94
36	Merch. Ex. Bank	105
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	111½
108	Bk. of Commerce	122½
10	Bk. St. of N. Y.	105½
5	D. & H. Canal	117
200	Canton Co.	61½
300	do.	61¼
100	Quicksilver	11½
200	Mariposa Pf. b. c.	19
700	Pac. Mail	37¾
300	do. bet. call	37½
200	do.	37⅝
50	Adams Ex.	60½
130	A. M. U. Ex.	37½
300	do.	37¾
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	50
300	N. Y. C. & H. R.	95⅝
10,000	Hud. R. Scrip	95
100	Lake S. & M. S. b10	87⅛
300	do. b3	87⅛
100	Erie R. R. bet. call	25⅛
63	Erie Pref.	43
100	Harlem	145½
100	Reading	97⅝
16	Mich. Central	121
175	Chic. & N. W.	73¼
100	do.	73⅝
800	do. bet. call	73⅝
200	do.	73¼
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. s60	88
700	do.	88⅜
100	do. bet. call	88⅜
900	N. J. Central	103
100	do. b60	103¼
10	Chi. & R. I.	120
210	do.	120⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	63¾
120	do.	63⅞
32	do.	63⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅛
200	do.	76⅜
100	Tol., W. & W.	44⅜
10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	92¼
50	do.	92⅛
100	Chic. & Alt.	114
100	Alt. & T. H. s30	35½
500	Ohio & Miss.	30¼
100	St. Louis & I. M. R.	43½
100	Del., L. & W. R.	104
200	Bos., H. & E.	7
6	N. Y. & N. H.	143
100	New Jersey R.	118
100	H. & St. J.	107⅛
261	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	107
200	Col., C. & I. Cen.	19⅞

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

Amount	Security	Price
$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115
24,000	do.	115⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	111⅞
25,000	do.	111⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	110⅞
$62,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	110
6,000	do.	110
40,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	109⅝
10,000	do. b3	109⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c. bet. call	56⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45⅛
30,000	do.	45⅛
15,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	69⅞
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	69½
22,000	do.	70
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	45⅛
5,000	do.	45⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	21⅛
25,000	do.	21
2,700	La. State 6s, n.	73
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	93⅞
1,000	Erie 4th M.	85⅝
9,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	81
25,000	C. & N. W. Con. conv. bs.	90
3,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	85
1,000	Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st	91
200	Quick. M.	11½
100	W. U. Tel.	34
200	Mar. Pf. bet. call	18
5	A. M. U. Ex.	37½
$15,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	93¾
100	Pacific M. bet. c.	38⅛
250	do.	38¼
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	21½
300	Adams Ex. bet. c.	60½
700	Citizens' Gas	162
100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	95⅞
200	do. bet. call	95⅛
100	do.	95⅛
200	Harlem R.	146
200	L. S. & M. S. R. bet. call	87⅛
100	do.	87¼
300	do.	87⅛
100	Chic. & N. W.	73⅝
400	do.	73¼
100	do. bet. call	73⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts.	98
100	Chi. & R. I.	120½
100	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	63⅝
200	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	71
100	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf	107
60	Morris & Essex	88¾
100	Bos., H. & Erie R.	6½

MONDAY, March 7—A. M.

The additional fall of two ₱ cent. in Gold affected the general trade of the past week less than might have been expected, and much less than it would have done if the decline in Gold had been the consequence of a contraction of the volume of Currency instead of the appreciation of its value in the public confidence. That a contraction of the Greenback Legal-Tender Circulation of the country was never essential to its gradual appreciation to Gold, is now clear, even to most of the advocates for calling in the Greenbacks some years ago, and a few of whom still talk of funding this popular circulation, one of the great instrumentalities of the War, and the most important auxiliary to trade and banking in time of Peace, at a cost to the Treasury of about $20,000,000 a year and to the general disturbance of business. The Import entries of the week were large, and the amount marketed nearly or quite six million of dollars, and the Export movement showed an improvement on the previous week, and will be found to be on the increase this week, judging from the freight engagements of the past few days. From all the ports, last week, the clearance of Cotton alone were 54,222 bales, against only 19,582 bales the corresponding week last year; and the stock on hand is 568,764 bales, with over 700,000 bales of that crop yet to come in, as against a stock of 429,057 same time last season, with about 600,000 bales of the old crop not then in market. With this particular trade the fall in Gold has been the incident, rather than main, cause of the break down in price, as excessive speculation, based on enormous estimates of the crop and chiefly on Southern account, had already prepared the market for a relapse. The Atlantic Cable on Saturday reported the arrival at Liverpool of the first cargo of Bombay cotton through the Suez Canal, and if this revolution in the trade of the East be followed up, as it is certain to be if no accident occurs to the new ship canal, it will place the East India crop in competition with the American, in England, nearly two months earlier than heretofore.

The discussions in the Press and speculations in Wall-street usually attendant on any considerable or rapid fall in Gold, on early specie payments and the sympathies of the Stock Market with Gold, were quite current. They had only a partial influence upon the Stock Exchange, though not for the want of a very bearish spirit, as they were wholly premature as to any very early arrival at the specie standard of banking. The fall in Gold is the result of the growth of confidence in the finances of the Government and a change of popular sentiment against the high premium which had unreasonably prevailed ever since the close of the war, fostered by the wild speculations of the Gold Room, and by the doubts therein by certain demagogues upon the public credit before the accession of the present Administration. This change is a most gratifying one, but it should not give rise to the hasty and, therefore, dangerous conclusion that the country or the public finances are prepared for specie payments, or that the people are impatient for that event, now that Gold is down to a reasonable premium and promises, as it did when ruling for some time between 119@122, to go lower after a further improvement in the Foreign Exchanges and the credit of the Public Funds abroad. The effect upon the latter in our own market was made the reverse of what it should have been by heavy sales by leading operators on the theory that lower Gold must make lower United States 5-20s, while the effect upon the Railway Stocks and Bonds, and in some of the State Stocks before the close of the week, was in the opposite direction. But these inconsistencies, we apprehend, will soon regulate themselves. The Funds must soon assimilate more closely to the par of Gold, and the Railway market will continue to be promoted by an improved Currency not threatened with contraction, by diminished expenses in operating the lines, and by the ample traffic which a healthy Spring and Summer trade must insure. We might even leave out of the question the influence of cheap Money, which the present sound and relatively strong position of the Banking interest gives assurance will be continued.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 5, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$148,570
Increase in Specie	204,204
Increase in other Legal Tenders	294,109
Increase in Deposits	1,945,398
Decrease in Circulation	38,963

	March 6, '69.	March 5, '70.	Feb. 26, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$72,808,600	$72,808,600
Local Capital	9,945,916	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total Capital	$84,003,616	$84,680,748	$84,680,748
Loans	262,089,883	268,634,212	268,485,642
Gold and Gold Notes	19,486,634	35,898,493	35,694,289
Other Legal Tenders	49,145,369	54,065,933	53,771,824
Deposits	182,604,437	213,078,341	211,132,943
Circulation	34,275,885	33,783,942	33,820,905
In Sub-Treasury	86,924,286	80,494,388	83,495,661

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Feb. 26, '70.	Mar. 5, '70.	Mar. 6, '69.
On deposit	$211,132,943	$213,078,341	$182,604,437
Circulation	33,820,905	33,783,942	34,275,885
Total	$244,953,848	$246,862,283	$216,880,322
25 ₱ cent. would be	$61,238,462	$61,715,571	$54,220,080
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	89,466,113	89,964,426	68,632,003
Excess	$28,227,551	$28,248,855	$14,411,923
Rate for money	5@6 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.	6@7 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,532,052, against the total entries of $7,265,441 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,524,928, against $2,108,676 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $298,453, against $507,843 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,760,791. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 12,886 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,108	January	$23,201,519
August	27,227,202	Feb. 5	6,375,485
September	22,279,489	Feb. 12	4,534,199
October	17,009,319	Feb. 19	4,079,399
November	19,084,197	Feb. 26	6,035,186
December	18,153,434	March 5	7,532,052
Total since July 1			$180,683,782
Against the same date in 1869			170,856,403
Increase since July 1			$9,832,379

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,886	January	$12,893,166
August	18,624,219	Feb. 2	3,822,420
September	17,226,864	Feb. 9	3,461,238
October	19,068,256	Feb. 16	2,247,559
November	17,893,002	Feb. 23	3,208,786
December	13,558,867	March 2	3,524,928
Total since July 1			$139,212,670
Against same date in 1869			108,767,586
Increase since July 1			$30,445,084
Gold, March 5, 1870			113⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 6, 1869			131 ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	January	$2,683,392
August	3,027,940	Feb. 5	249,304
September	1,763,171	Feb. 12	741,721
October	2,531,076	Feb. 19	676,448
November	1,126,845	Feb. 26	521,782
December	1,732,899	March 5	298,453
Total since July 1			$21,827,653
Against same date in 1869			28,692,304
Decrease since July 1			$6,864,651

The following are the Custom receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1369:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,887,983
September	12,504,325	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,989
December	6,696,686	December	2,430,597
January	10,152,398	January	17,693,726
February	11,951,925	February	1,749,043
March 5	2,196,912	March 5	*2,497,664
Total	$88,972,094	Total	$65,589,902
Total, 1869	83,987,493	Total, 1869	65,642,192

*Of which $1,251,499 prepaid close of February, but not charged off.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		March 6, '69.
American Gold Coin	115⅛@112⅞@113⅝	131
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅞@112	118⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	112⅛@109⅛@110⅛	113
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	111⅛ with div.@107⅛ ex-div.	105¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅛@95⅛	
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	94⅛@93⅞	
Rock Island	120⅛@120	126⅛
Lake Shore	87@86⅛@87⅛@87¼	95⅛
Northwestern	70⅛@68⅛@73⅛	81⅛
Reading	98@97⅛	91⅛
Northwestern Preferred	87⅛@88⅛	89⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30@29⅛@30⅛	33⅛
Pacific Mail	39⅛@41@37⅛@38⅛	100⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛@76⅛	77⅛
St. Paul Common	63@62⅛@63⅛	65⅛
New Tennessee 6s	46⅛@45⅛	65⅛
Old North Carolina 6s	46⅛@45⅛	58⅛
Old Virginia 6s	62⅛@71@70	56⅛
New-Jersey Central	102⅛@103⅛	111

The sales of Gold ranged between 114@113½@113⅝ as compared with 113⅝@112⅝@113½@114 on Friday. The fluctuations were less frequent and not so wide. The Foreign Exchanges were partially higher on a better demand. The leading Bankers advanced their rates at one time to 108⅝ on London, but most of them fell back to 108½ ₱ cent. on actual sales. In the Public Funds there was a less bearish feeling and the 5-20s of 1867 sold at 110½@109⅞@110¼ ₱ cent., and the 1865s, January and July, at 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. The 1862 coupons were 111⅞@112 and the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, 115 ₱ cent., the market closing with a steady feeling. Money was 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, with exceptions at 4 ₱ cent., and for carrying over Gold balances 2@6 ₱ cent. per annum. Merchant paper 6@7 ₱ cent. The Banks show a pretty easy and steady movement through the week. They gain $1,945,398 on the general line of Deposits, of which $204,204 is in Gold and $294,109 in Greenbacks. The Loans and Discounts are $148,570 higher than last Monday. The Treasury Office received for Customs $[illegible], and paid out $[illegible] for Gold Interest.

The Stock Exchange again exhibited a good degree of firmness on the State Bonds and the Railway Stocks, and speculation in the latter appeared more independent of the course of Gold than earlier in the week, particularly on several of the Western Roads, such as Northwest, Lake Shore and Rock Island. There was a pretty large business done, and the contest against the market by the bearish interest was but partially relaxed. Many of these operators are strong in means and quite confident in their position, while the *Bull* operators seem equally sure of a Spring rise in Stocks.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Virginia Old Bonds ran up to 71 ₱ cent., and closed with sales at 70 ₱ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 5.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108	107¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	110½	110¼
American Gold Coin	113½	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	45½	45⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅝	95⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	93⅝	93¾
Reading Railroad	97¼	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	120	120
Northwestern Common	73⅜	73⅜
Northwestern Preferred	88¼	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	37⅝	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞	76⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅞	63⅜
Lake Shore	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	25	25⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30¼
New-Jersey Central	102⅝	103½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 reg., '67	109⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115	5-20 coup., '67	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅞	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 registered	106⅝
5-20 coup., '65	111	10-40 coupon	107⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅝	6s Currency	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	56⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	45⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99½
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	70⅛	Alabama 5s	65
Virginia 6s, n. b.	68⅛	Alabama 8s	94
Georgia 6s	82½	Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	102
Georgia 7s, n. b.	92	Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102
North Carolina 6s	45⅛	Illinois Canal b., 1870	100
North Carolina, n. b.	20⅞	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100
South Carolina 6s	87	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
South Carolina, n. b.	79	Illinois War Loan	100
S. Car., Apl. and Oct.	83	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	95
Missouri 6s	93⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883	95
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	93	Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	95
Louisiana 6s	73	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
Louisiana, n. b.	67	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	109
Louisiana 8s, Levee b.	73	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., 1870	110
Louisiana 8s, Levee b.	82	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1878	105
California 7s	110	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1874	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, 1883	90½	Quin. & Tol. 1 M., '90	83
N. Y. Central 6s, 1887	89½	Galena & Chic. 2d M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	101
Erie 1st Mort., Ext.	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95
Erie 1st, indorsed	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 2d, ind., '79	90½	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th, ind., '80	85½	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Erie 7s, 5th, ind., '88	80	N. J. Cen. new bonds	98⅜
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105½
Harlem, 1st Mort.	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Mich. Cen. 1 M. 8s, '82	118	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	93
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d M.	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.	90½
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ₱ c.	100½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	75
Pac. R. 7s, guar. Mo.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	102
Central Pac. Bonds	94½	Chic. & Alton Income	90½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	82½	Atlan. & Gt. W. 1st M.	25
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70	106	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98
Alt. & T. H. 1st Mort.	95	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	82
Alt. & T. H. 2d M., pf.	80½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d M., In.	76	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	89	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	84⅛
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88⅛	M. & St. P. 1st M., 8s	103⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	94½	M. & St. P. 1 M., 7 3-10	90⅛
Consol'd 7 ₱ ct. conv.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93
H. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	100	M. & St. P., L. & M. d.	90
Lack. & West. Bds.	99	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	84
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	100½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	87
Tol. & W. 1st M., ext.	92	Ch. & Gt. East. 1st M.	78
Tol. & Wab. 2d Mort.	82	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st M.	80⅛
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	76	Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d M.	58⅛
Tol., W. & W. c. S. F.	78	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	100
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	105	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	80
Gt. West'n 2d M., '88	84	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	78⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Hanover	106
Manhattan	141	Irving	116
Mechanics'	139	Metropolitan	138
America	145	Grocers'	115
City	220	East River	105
Phenix	108	Market	120
Tradesmen's	154	Nassau	107
Greenwich	218	Corn Exchange	125
Merchants' Exchange	105	Continental	98
Leather Manufact'rs	190	Commonwealth	112
Seventh Ward	108	Importers' & Traders'	146½
State of New-York	105½	Park	168
Commerce	122	Manufact'rs & Mer.	99
Ocean	89	Central National	111
Mercantile	115	Fourth National	102⅛
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	109⅛
Chatham	165	Tenth National	104
Bank of N. America	104	Oriental	150

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 5.

General balance yesterday	$84,269,941 31
Gold receipts	467,895 00
Gold payments	2,366,090 77
Gold balance	74,334,385 42
Currency receipts	784,860 04
Currency payments	565,193 54
Currency balance	4,817,341 03
General balance	80,494,388 90
Customs	193,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,185,840 00

The American correspondent of the London *Times*, dating from Philadelphia, writes of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, that after leasing the intermediate line between Pittsburg and Chicago, (the Fort Wayne Road,) "*they are now completing an arrangement with the Chicago and Rock Island Railway, which will extend the Pennsylvania to Canada*, 1,317 *miles; (Pennsylvania*, 360; *Fort Wayne*, 405; *Rock Island*, 552 *miles;) west of Philadelphia, the terminus of the Pacific Railway.*" We have had vague intimations of such an arrangement before, but the present authority, in close proximity with the great heads of the Pennsylvania Railway interest, and not likely to mislead the numerous English holders therein, appears to give the report more shape and substance. If the arrangement be consummated it will probably take the form of a perpetual lease like that of the Fort Wayne Road, with the difference, perhaps, of 10 ₱ cent. on $18,000,000 Capital on 552 miles in place of 12 ₱ cent. on $11,500,000 of Fort Wayne, 405 miles and 7 ₱ cent. on a Debt of $7,000,000 in place of 7 ₱ cent. on the larger Debt of Fort Wayne, now about $13,500,000. Of the old debt of the Rock Island and some other maturing obligations this year, about $2,000,000 remain to be capitalized under the order of the annual meeting of the Stockholders last June, which would raise the present capital of $16,000,000 to $18,000,000, as above stated. The general mortgage debt would then remain about $7,000,000, although the mortgage was made to cover the old debt also. Should the managers elect to renew the latter, and leave the capital $16,000,000, as at present, the terms of the reported lease might be somewhat varied. But on the basis of $18,000,000, at 10 ₱ cent., and if recapitalized, as in the case of the Fort Wayne, to net 7 ₱ cent. per annum, *free of all taxes*, and payable quarterly, it would make the *old* Stock worth 142.85 ₱ cent., assuming par as the value of the *new*. And this, wholly independent of a Loan Grant of 580,000 acres, free of all incumbrance, and the proceeds of which, as realized, to accrue to the Stockholders, in addition to the guaranteed 7 ₱ cent. by the Pennsylvania Company.

In the same connection we may refer to one of the suspicions of the Street, that the Northwest connection across the States of Illinois and Iowa, between Chicago and Omaha, is to be brought into harmony with the Rock Island connection, the two being, in one sense, rivals for the through traffic, though interfering but little in the local business between these important points. This, if done at all, must be by a change of at least a partial administration at the June election of the Chicago and Northwest Company, by severing their present executive relations with the St. Paul Company, Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL being the President of both roads. Whether such a change is really in contemplation or whether the Pennsylvania managers would go out of their way to help it on, we are not able to say. We should *guess*, however, that there is nothing too bold for this great and ambitious corporation (giving them all credit for sagacity) to undertake, to promote their Western relations. That the Rock Island people are looking after Northwest Common Stock, now 8 ₱ cent. below the price of this time last Spring, (the Preferred remaining in the close neighborhood of 90 ₱ cent.,) may be true. We know that they have a better opinion of its prospects than some of the old Directors.

Virginia Debts.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please state, as much ignorance prevails on the subject, that the new Constitution of Virginia does not allow her debt to be increased at all by further appropriations in aid of railways, and that it does permit her Legislature to sell her interest in railways, receiving payment in Virginia bonds. The bonded debt cannot increase, but will probably be diminished by realizing assets as stated. C. B. A.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Road.

From the Boston Journal.

The following figures are from the official report just made to the Legislature. As some of the floating debt is made on bonds as collateral, it is not proper to reckon bonds and debt. On the other hand, the Boston, Hartford and Erie owes the Providence and Fishkill bonds of about two millions. These bonds are not mentioned in the report. Upon the whole, therefore, our figures very nearly conform to the exact truth at present:

Total funded and floating debt	$28,549,164
Required to finish the road	5,000,000
Total	$33,549,164
Annual interest required, 7 per cent.	2,348,441
Over and above stock.	
342 miles, at $4,000 per mile net, would earn	$1,368,000
342 miles, at $5,000 per mile net, would earn	1,710,000
342 miles, at $6,000 per mile net, would earn	2,052,000
342 miles, at $7,000 per mile net, would earn	2,394,000

It requires $7,000 net per mile to earn its interest alone.

The Boston and Maine in 1869 earned $4,000 per mile net. The Boston and Providence Railroad, double track, earned $9,000 net per mile in 1869.

To bring up the Boston, Hartford and Erie to the standard of the Boston and Albany and Boston and Providence would require at least $5,000,000 more—the total debt would then be $38,500,000, requiring $2,695,000 for annual interest at seven per cent. To pay this interest would require net earnings on 342 miles of $8,000 per mile. In 1869 the Boston and Albany earned $10,000 net per mile. Should the Hartford and Erie ever do as well it would earn $3,420,000, deducting interest $2,695,000—$725,000, or two and a quarter per cent. on stock of $25,000,000. When this is done the stock would be worth $25 per share, or thereabouts.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (free of Government tax) of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, are now offered at 95 and accrued interest. This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly-settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centres at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. This road offers many advantages. The building of the railroad north from St. Paul to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, where five railroads will soon centre—the construction of the North Pacific Railroad already begun—and the rapid development of a new and productive country in Minnesota and the Northwest, must furnish a large Southern traffic. As the Upper Mississippi is frozen over during the Winter, and its navigation is often uncertain during the Summer, from low water, this road must have at all times a large amount of transportation, and a monopoly of the business at some seasons of the year. Its connections with other lines, interested by mutual ownership or running arrangements, will give it almost the entire North and South travel between its terminal points and their vicinity.

This road will have a great advantage over any other Western line in carrying the best quality of coal from where it is abundant in Southern Iowa to Northern Iowa and Minnesota, where none is found, and in securing return freights of lumber, for which the demand is very great.

The construction of the road is not an experiment, dependent upon any uncertain negotiation of its bonds. It is in the hands of gentlemen of wealth and ability, comprising many leading bankers and railroad builders of experience. Forty-six miles of the line are just completed, and eighty-eight miles more are graded. An abundant supply of iron, ties and other materials has been contracted for. The Company have a large and daily increasing surplus of money on hand, and the stock subscriptions, and the sales of the bonds, give them ample means to push the work forward, so that, with favorable weather, it is expected that the whole line will be completed this season.

So far as we can learn, every completed railroad in the Northwest is not only earning the interest on its bonds, but a dividend on its stock, and the Central of Iowa must occupy an equally strong financial position.

The total amount of bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all. OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

As we consider these securities among the choicest in the market, we have no doubt that the remainder will be rapidly taken, so that it may be well for parties desiring to purchase to do so at once. We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments and buy really first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe, as well as profitable investment. We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the Central Railroad of Iowa will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of HOWES & MACY, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT ARE BEING MARKETED WITH GREAT SUCCESS. The first issue of $500,000 has already been placed, and sales are being filled from the second issue.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into *interest bearing capital*; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-line Bonds.

We find that the esteem in which they are held is general, and have observed, among prudent and conservative investors, who prize security in an investment above all else, that an understanding of the merits of the Bond will cause them to accept it in preference to all others.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Financial Agents,
No. 12 Wall-street, N. Y.

CONDICT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

We offer $150,000 Savannah and Charleston FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, AT 85. The mortgage is only for $5,000 per mile, and is a first-class security in every respect.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ $100 REWARD.—LOST, MARCH 1—A one thousand dollar UNITED STATES COUPON BOND, No. 37,333, sixty-five, Five-twenty, old.

Apply to BOWEN & STONE,
Advertising Agents, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	50	Tar, bbls.	600
Beeswax, pkgs.	2	Resin, bbls.	849
Copper, bbls.	14	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	740
Cotton, bales	994	Cutmeats, pkgs.	251
Eggs, bbls.	411	Lard, tierces	234
Flour, bbls.	8,441	Lard, kegs	50
Cornmeal, bags	2,000	Butter, pkgs.	1,134
Wheat, bushels	12,902	Cheese, boxes	405
Corn, bushels	4,400	Tallow, pkgs.	11
Oats, bushels	6,952	Dressed Hogs, No.	36
Barley, bushels	354	Peanuts, bushels	300
Malt, bushels	576	Starch, boxes	1,500
Grass Seed, bushels	20	Tobacco, hhds.	51
Beans, bushels	510	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	71
Hops, bales	92	Whisky, bbls.	813
Leather, sides	11,305	Wool, bales	68

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—3 cases Organs, 292,802 lbs. Bacon, 1,124 bales Cotton, 243,629 lbs. Cheese, 552 tierces Beef, 34 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 169 pkgs. Oysters, 302,797 lbs. Lard, 400 bbls. Apples, 2 boxes Pistols, 207 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Pork, 16,320 lbs. Ham, 5 bbls. Ivory Waste, 12 Iron Wheels, 8 pkgs. Skins, 150 cases Guns, 60,000 lbs. Grease, 28 pkgs. Nails, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 176 tierces Tallow.

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—523,099 lbs. Tallow, 10,200 lbs. Beeswax, 2,763 bales Cotton, 50 boxes Flavine, 300 bbls. Pork, 198,400 lbs. Bacon, 1,373 Hides, 10,116 lbs. Grease, 1,800 Staves, 10 bbls. Isinglass, 1,588 bbls. Resin, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 1,410 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—2,509 bbls. Resin, 12 cases Wine, 64 pkgs. Tobacco, 1,404 bbls. Flour, 2,100 Staves, 20 casks Quercitron Bark, 110 boxes Bacon, 12 boxes Hams, 22,802 bushels Wheat, 50 bbls. Pork, 168 bags Waste, 45,748 lbs. Tallow, 12 tons Fustic, 50 tons Logwood, 200 bbls. Apples, 41 cases Sewing Machines, 67 tcs. Beef, 16,427 lbs. Lard.

By the bark *Atma*, for London—39 tierces Beef, 100 boxes Bacon, 150 cases Salmon, 300 bbls. Zinc, 450 bags Oil Cake, 1,000 bbls. do., 1,000 bales do., 1 box Oil, 245 bales Hops, 119 pkgs. Tobacco, 1,375 bbls. Flour, 307 boxes Cheese, 450 sacks Cotton Seed Cake, 8 bags Whalebone, 7,200 Barrel Staves.

By the bark *Martin Luther*, for Cork and orders—2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—600 bags Coffee, 784 bales Cotton, 30 tcs. Hams, 400 tcs. Lard, 75 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 12 bales Snake Root, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 5 cases Oil Peppermint.

By the bark *Gesner*, for Bremen—500 boxes Extract, 2,065 bbls. Resin, 58,570 lbs. Tallow, 20,280 staves, 729 bales Cotton, 19 hhds. Tobacco, 979 bags Quercitron Bark, 2 cases Cigars.

By the steamer *Union*, for Bremen—101 boxes Bacon, 75 tcs. Beef, 23 logs Wood, 6 cases Oil Peppermint, 630 boxes Cheese, 5 cases Essential Oil, 8 boxes Quercitron Extract, 3 cases Cigars, 15 bales Furs, 92 casks Alumina, 1,761 bales Cotton, 2 bales Porcelain, 31 bales Skins, 40 bales Tobacco, 396 bbls. Resin, 50 boxes Spermaceti, 4 boxes Pine Apples, 20 tcs. Pork, $69,670 Specie.

By the bark *L'Invidia*, for Tarragona—77,100 Staves.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been but little inquiry for any description, yet prices have not varied essentially. The offerings have been moderate, and the principal holders have been quite firm in their demands. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less sought after and quoted lower. Sales, 2,127 bales, for prompt delivery, including 1,297 bales for export, 210 bales to spinners, 20 bales to speculators and 600 bales in transit. Also 1,350 bales for forward delivery, including 50 bales basis Low Middling, for March, at 21½c.; 325 bales do. for April at 20¾c.@21c.; 25 bales do. for April at 18c.; 400 bales do. for May at 20½c.@21c.; 550 bales do. for June at 20½c.@21½c. ₱ lb. The market closed dull and about an ⅛c. ₱ lb. off the annexed nominal quotations. Of the week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA remark: "Our market for the week has been heavy and declining, closing weak at the quotations. The sharp decline in gold and the continued heavy receipts at the ports demoralized the market, and prices are being steadily pushed down. The total sales for the week have been 25,736 bales, including 18,315 bales to exporters, 4,495 bales to spinners, 785 bales to speculators, and 2,141 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been active, closing weak at the lowest quotations. The sales on 'basis Low Middling,' have been—for March, 2,600 bales at 21c.@22½c.; for April, 5,750 bales at 21c.@22½c.; for May, 5,500 bales at 21c.@22½c.; for June, 12,400 bales at 20¾c.@23c.; for July, 2,850 bales at 21c.@23½c.; for August, 100 bales at 21¾c.; for December, 100 bales at 20c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 9,477 bales; to Havre, 1,289 bales; to Bremen, 1,158 bales; total, 11,924 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 37,217 bales; to the Continent, 16,819 bales; total, 54,036 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18½	18¾	19	19¼
Good Ordinary	20¼	20½	20¾	21
Low Middling	21¼	21½	22	22¼
Middling	22¼	22½	23	23¼
Good Middling	24	24¼	24½	24¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	13,133
Receipts last week	18,282
Receipts the preceding week	13,977
Receipts since Sept. 1	487,352
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	633,720
Export clearances since our last	7,161
Exports since Sept. 1	224,488
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	70,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,153,700
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,652,600
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,250,000
Exports same time 1868-69	883,500
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	533,000
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	398,100
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,039,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,266

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,226
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,792	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,264	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,320	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,558
Nov. 21	78,239	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,038	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,229	69,727
Dec. 5	78,748	55,366	89,923	64,010	90,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	66,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,612	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	112,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,892	65,747	41,860	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,386	72,256	37,445	88,748	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	67,524	80,783	33,109	96,399	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	64,873	21,377	108,739	58,559
Feb. 13	94,254	59,445	68,799	39,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,788
Feb. 27	90,848	86,952	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,685	41,688	18,298	74,620	56,891

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	37,935	244,673	21,560	6,334
Mobile	5,924	71,854	3,470	1,006
Galveston	7,653	49,349	3,053	....
Florida	126	....	....	....
Savannah	7,502	63,387	4,000	2,254
Charleston	3,150	22,870	3,240	....
New-York	7,835	63,833	9,477	2,447
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	4,195	17,000	....	....
Total this week	74,620	532,966	44,800	12,091
Previously reported	2,079,062	....	800,393	392,775
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	2,153,682	532,966	845,193	404,866
Same time last year	1,652,592	398,104	587,116	296,378

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	292,000	309,970
Afloat from India	80,000	120,000
Afloat from America	286,000	159,000
Stock in London	75,140	100,460
Afloat for London	46,000	53,400
Stock in Havre	83,650	48,209
Afloat for Havre	21,357	27,464
Stock in Bremen	6,366	5,088
Afloat for Bremen	22,029	22,022
Stock in United States ports	532,966	398,104
Stock in the interior towns	101,190	88,321
Total	1,546,428	1,341,588
Excess in visible supply	204,840	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 45,000 bales, same time 1869, 70,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¼d., then 12⅞d.

Stock in the Interior Towns, March 4.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	28,635	19,900
Columbus, Ga.	13,700	14,600
Macon, Ga.	15,975	9,200
Selma, Ala.	7,000	6,500
Montgomery	11,640	7,465
Memphis, Tenn.	23,460	24,374
Nashville, Tenn.	5,780	6,282
Total	101,190	88,321

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very light business has been reported in State and Western Flours, since our last, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,650 bbls., including very poor to choice superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 90@$5 20; good to choice Spring Extra, $5 20@$5 80; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 85
Extra State	4 90@5 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 85@7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@5 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 35@7 25
Extra City, shipping	5 10@5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00@7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 75@9 25

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate request at about steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$6 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 25@$8 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4 20@$5 45 for Inferior to Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 215 bbls. Cornmeal has been in limited request at $4 35@$4 45 for Western, and $4 75 for Brandywine, and $4 75 for Calorie, ₱ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quite dull at from $2 35@$2 70 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Desirable Lots of Wheat, both Spring and Winter, have been held with more firmness, on a limited offering and a moderate inquiry, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 42,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 50, Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 31, chiefly Amber at $1 30, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 18 for Milwaukee, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 08; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber State and Pennsylvania at $1 25@$1 29; Amber Tennessee at $1 33 per bushel. Corn has been in light supply and fair request at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 37,500 bushels, at $1 02½@$1 04½ for old Western, in store and delivered; 98c.@$1 for New Western, the latter rate for very choice; $1 03@$1 05 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 03@$1 5 for White Western and Southern; 85c.@95c. for unsound Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull but steady at 90c.@9 c. for Jersey and Western, 99c. for Pennsylvania, and 97c.@$1 03 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been offered more freely at lower prices, leading to some activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bushels, chiefly Canada West, at $1@$1 12½, but including some two-rowed State at 75c.@87½c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at from 90c.@$1 22 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quite dull and weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 26,500 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@62½c. for car lots of Ohio; 60c.@63c. for State, from track and delivered; 57c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 1,410 bbls. Flour and 5,600 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 1,404 bbls. of Flour and 22,802 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; and 1,375 bbls. Flour for London.

HAY—Bale Hay has been rather quiet since our last, at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is selling, in lots, at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 22,617 Hides; sales, 74,500 Hides and 420 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 23,970 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21@22½ lbs., 22½c.@22¾c. gold, selected; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,450 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs., 25½c.@25¾c.; 2,800 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; 3,000 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs., 21½c.@21½c.; 2,400 Dry California, 23@24 lbs., part at 21c., gold, selected; 4,000 Dry Central American, part to arrive, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c. gold, as they run; 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 19@20 lbs.; 650 Dry Caraccas, 24 lbs.; 2,200 Dry Tampico, 20 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Matamoras, 26 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry West India, 18 lbs., 17½c., gold, as they run; 13,000 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 20½c.@21c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Southern, 18 lbs.; 3,100 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow and Kip, to arrive, 30 lbs.; 920 Wet Salted California, 55 lbs.; 1,500 Wet Salted Texas, for export, 65 lbs.; 1,100 Wet Salted Texas, 65@70 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70@78 lbs., 9½c.@9¾c., currency, selected; 220 bales Calcutta Cow, 9½@10¼ lbs., private terms; 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand is 27,700 Hides and 575 bales, (same time last year, 24,300 Hides,) as follows: 17,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 500 Dry Orinoco, 2,500 Dry California, 800 Dry Bogota, &c., 1,100 Dry and Salted Mexican, 4,000 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grand Cow, 575 bales Calcutta Cow.

HOPS—Have been inactive and heavy, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c., ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 245 bales; exports, 92 bales.

LEATHER—The purchases of Hemlock Sole have been on an extensive scale at very firm prices. Oak Sole has been in light request at unaltered figures. We quote: *Sole*—Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c., ₱ lb. The day's receipts have been 13,305 sides.

MOLASSES—There has been more inquiry for Cuba Muscovado, of which some 430 hhds. have been sold at from 43c.@45c., chiefly at 43c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions have been neglected and quoted nominally as before, including Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba at 26c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@3 c.	33c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	42c.@45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	55c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	39c.@55c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@78c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active, but steady, on the basis of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 849 bbls.; sales, 1,650 bbls.; exports, 6,825 bbls. Tar has been dull, but held with firmness; receipts, 600 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair request, chiefly at 45c.@45½c. for merchantable and shipping, ₱ gallon; sales, 210 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Resin, $2 10@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 37½@$3. Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OIL—Have been inactive since our last, including Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 35; Red Oil at 80c.@98c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@96c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermacetti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business in the local market has been extremely dull, and prices have been more or less nominal. Some inquiry has been noted for Crude at 15½c.@15¾c., in bulk, with sales reported of 400 bbls. at 15¾c.; 20½c. in shipping order here, and nominally 19½c.@20c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 512 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been neglected, and quoted nominal in price, on the basis of about 28¼c.@28½c. for Standard White for immediate delivery. At Philadelphia, in addition to the March delivery sales reported in our last at 27c., some 2,500 bbls. Standard White have been placed for the same month and at the same price; also, 1,000 bbls. do., April and May, at 28c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., May to October, at 30c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 740 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,780 bbls. The export clearences have been 2,200 bbls. for Cork and orders. Refined Oil in cases has been in some request, for export, at from 35c.@35½c. ₱ gallon; sales 2,000 cases. Naphtha has been inactive at 10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, opening more firmly, but closing slightly in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls., in lots, at $25 90@$26 25, chiefly at $26, for New Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Thin and Medium Mess; $23 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 25@$21 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. Mess, including seller March, at $26; seller April, at $26, and seller May, at $26. Dressed Hogs have been quiet since our last at 11c.@11½c. for Western, and 11¾c.@12¼c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been in moderate demand at unchanged figures; sales have been reported of 170 pkgs. at 10½c.@11½c., chiefly at 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Also 500 Green Hams at 15c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive at former rates; sales equal to 120 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 13½c.@13¾c.; Short Rib at 14½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been quiet and rather heavy; sales have been reported, since our last, of 375 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 13½c.@15½c. for poor to No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 14c.@14¼c. for City, and 14c.@14¼c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 750 tierces prime Steam, including seller March and four months, at 14¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been salable and steady; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues dull and heavy, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $28@$31 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. Butter has been quite moderately dealt in, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 16c.@32c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,134 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 6c.@18c. as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 405 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	15@18

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	17@18
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	16@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	15@16
Common State Factories, ₱ lb.	14@15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	16@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14@15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	25@27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	8@12

SKINS—Deer have been in quite moderate request. Sales 22,000 lbs. Bolivar and 3,000 lbs. Texas and Southern on private terms. Receipts, 104 bales from Laguayra, 39 bales from Para and 9 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: Honduras, Deer, at 40c.; San Juan, 39c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 44c.@47c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 47c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@32c., currency. Goat have attracted rather more attention, and sales have been reported this week of 500 bales Mexican, 100 bales Curacoa, and to arrive, 50 bales East India and 15 bales Buenos Ayres. Receipts—399 bales from Tampico, 46 bales from Aspinwall, 23 bales from Calcutta and 18 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico Goat, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 48c.@48c.; Curacoa, 46c.@48c.; Cape, 40c.@45c., currency; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active, and about steady in price. Sales, 1,118 hhds. Cuba at from 9⅝c.@9¾c., and 959 boxes Havana at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. The demand has been mainly for refining purposes. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10½c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. New crop Cuba, about ¼c. ₱ lb. off these figures. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at reduced prices, ranging from 11⅛c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; also, 255,000 lbs. Stearine at 13⅛c.@14⅛c., chiefly for May delivery at 14⅛c.; and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11⅛c.

WHISKY—Has been in moderately active demand at former prices; sales, 430 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1 ₱ gallon; receipts, 813 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firm, but have been without activity. For Liverpool, there were taken [illegible] bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d., by sail, and [illegible], by steam, ₱ lb.; 50 tons Oil Cake and 50 tons Meal, in bags, by sail, at 40s.; 30 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.; and by steamer, [illegible] tierces Lard, at 40s., and 40 bbls. Tallow, part at 51s. [illegible] ₱ ton. For London, equal to 700 tons weight, at 15s. [illegible] ₱ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
EAGLE EYE AND THE FELON'S BOND. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

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EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

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Notice.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Seven of the editorial corps of the *Réforme*, Paris, have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms of from one to four months and to pay fines amounting in the aggregate to 10,000 francs. A writer for the *Marseillaise* was fined 500 francs and sent to prison for three months for shouting for the Republic in the presence of the Emperor. The statement that the prisoners arrested in Paris during the recent troubles were confined twenty days without an examination was officially denied on Saturday. The prisoners, it is said, refused to answer questions in regard to the conspiracy and were imprisoned for contempt. Of the five hundred arrested at the time, seventy-four are still in custody on serious charges.

A scheme is talked of in London to connect England and her colonies by telegraph; also a project to lay a new Transatlantic cable, smaller and lighter than those now in use, which will cost about £250,000....The managers of the Inman steamship line at London and Liverpool, it is said, feel confident of the safety of the *City of Boston*. A number of additional vessels have been sent in search of her. Heavy easterly gales have prevailed and not less than 500 vessels are reported off the coast of Ireland unable to make port....A deputation of Irish people was received by Mr. Gladstone on Saturday, and heard on the subject of the Land bill. The Premier made them fair promises....The reported enthusiastic reception of the Duc de Montpensier, in Madrid, is denied officially in that city. General Prim, in the Cortes, on Saturday, denied that a *coup d'état* in favor of the Duke was in contemplation. The Cortes alone had the power to decide who should be King. A motion for a vote of displeasure because the Bishop of Osnia was brought into the Chamber in charge of the Civil Guards, was rejected by a vote of 132 to 9....In the provinces on Saturday, thirty Governors were either removed or transferred....The Carlists are again reported active, and scenes of bloodshed are reported to have occurred in Aragon and Segovia....It is said a Cardinal's hat has been promised to the Primate of Poland. The sessions of the Roman Council will probably be suspended during May, June and July....The new postal treaty between Belgium and this country, reducing the rates one-half, has been ratified by the former country....The dues collected from vessels passing through the Bosphorus, have been abolished by the Sublime Porte.

GENERAL.

Zamora, the assassin of Greenwaldth, was convicted of the crime in Havana Saturday morning and sentenced to be executed in the afternoon, which sentence was carried into effect.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the debate on the Georgia bill was continued, no other business being in order. Mr. Farnsworth concluded his argument, and was followed by Messrs. Lawrence, Beck, Bird, Kerr and others. The House at 4 P. M. adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

A Duluth, Minn., dispatch says that work on the Northern Pacific Railroad has begun energetically. The elevators and docks there are progressing rapidly despite the season; a thousand men are at work upon them.

Under date of Pembina, Feb. 21, the writer of a letter states that Major Paulton and Dr. Schultz moved on Reil with 200 men at Fort Garry, Red River, and being repulsed, the former surrendered with 57 of his force, while the remainder of the force retreated under Dr. Schultz. Another account states that Baulton, becoming disgusted, started with 57 men to leave the country, and being met by a party of Reil's, surrendered without firing a shot. Later advices from Fort Garry are to the effect that Baulton had been Court martialed and sentenced to be shot.

The rear building of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton was burned on Friday night. The loss is estimated at $75,000; insurance $25,000.

The resignation of Mr. Golladay, Representative in Congress from Kentucky, will not be accepted by the Governor of that State, on the ground that an investigation of the accusations made in relation to sale of cadetships is due to his State, his constituents and his own honor.

The deposits in the hands of the United States Treasurer as security for banks designated as depositories of public funds have declined from $32,500,000 to $17,000,000 in one year.

A snow storm began in Washington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

A match of billiards, for the diamond cue and the championship of America, was played on Saturday night in San Francisco between Deery and Rudolph, which was won by the latter, the score at the close being: Rudolph, 1,501; Deery, 1,327.

The Committee on State Affairs of Wisconsin has reported against the removal of the capital from Madison to Milwaukee.

The charter election in Louisville on Saturday resulted in the return of John Baxter for Mayor.

Ex-Senator Grimes, in a letter under date of Naples, Feb. 12, received in this City, states that his health is steadily improving.

A large wooden building on the corner of Sumner-street and People's Ferry-avenue, in East Boston, Mass., owned by the Maverick Wharf Company, was burned on Friday night. It was occupied by various dealers in lumber and naval material. The total loss will amount to $60,000; insurance partial.

Two children of Alexander Edmonson, aged respectively 5 and 3 years, were burned to death on Friday evening, at Wethersville, Md., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the hands of their mother.

Colonel Meneses, Captain Madrigal, and thirteen other Cubans, are reported to have been killed recently in engagements on the island in the Cinco Villas District. Captain-General De Rodas is said to have lately discovered new and important frauds in the collection of Customs.

Snow fell yesterday in Richmond, Va., to the depth of nine inches. The storm extended as far south as Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, and westward a considerable distance.

Secretary Seward attended church at St. Paul's, with ex-Postmaster Wakeman, of this City, yesterday morning. During the day he received several calls, and in the evening dined privately with some friends. To-day, at 1 P. M., he will call formally upon the Common Council, in accordance with the arrangement already made, and be received in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Mr. Meehan, of the *Irish American*, has improved very much within the last few days. His friends are quite hopeful of his ultimate recovery.

The merchants and citizens of Riverhead have taken the initial steps towards organizing a savings-bank at that place.

A burglary was committed Friday afternoon on the premises of Alfred Farr & Clapp, agents for the Remington Arms Company, on the second floor of No. 262 Broadway. The burglars entered through a window leading into the public hall, and after ransacking the place only secured ten pistols, valued at $100, in return for which they left behind a pistol of their own and a jimmy.

A petition is receiving many signatures in this City, asking Congress to vote away no more of the public lands to the advantage of railway corporations, but to save the remaining acres for the benefit of immigrants and settlers. One copy of the petition is at Station D, Bible House, Astor-place.

The following are the vital statistics for the past week: Still births, 52; births, 322; marriages, 207; deaths, 448.

The Price of Wheat as Affected by Cost of Transportation.

In discussing this subject, we beg the *Tribune* to remember that we make no issue between protection and free trade, and have made none. In our recent article, and to which that journal replies, we showed that, owing to the Revenue laws, the ordinary grades of steel cost in this country eighty-six per cent. more than the price paid to the maker abroad; that, so far as this article is concerned, the cost of building and operating on railroads is increased in like ratio; and that, by necessary consequence, by reducing the duties, and with them the cost of transportation, we shall be able in an equal degree to increase the profits on the articles carried. All this is a matter of mathematical calculation, and, so far, we are glad to see there is no difference between us. We differ only when we come to the remedy for an interest greatly depressed. We take the ground that one proper mode of relief is a reduction in the cost of transportation by a reduction in the cost of the articles that enter into it. We favor, for example, such a reduction in the duties on steel that its cost to us shall exceed only by forty-three per cent. that of its manufacture, instead of eighty-six per cent., the present rate of excess. The former we believe and contend is all that is required for the protection of the domestic maker. Such a rate is certain to increase the revenues by largely increasing the consumption of this important article. The *Tribune*, on the other hand, advocates an increase of the present duty of two and one-fourth cents per pound to three and one-fourth cents. At the latter rate the duty will exceed the first cost, and with the other charges of importation, will exceed it by about 120 per cent. Here is the issue between us, and it is one upon which we propose to go before the country.

We will do the *Tribune* the justice to say that it accepts squarely the logic of its position. When told that the excessive duty it advocates will destroy our export trade in cereals, it replies: "Admitted, the disadvantages under which our wheat-growers labor are insurmountable." It advises them, consequently, "to withdraw from such unequal competition with the pauper labor of Europe, by creating markets of our own; by making iron and steel, crockery and cutlery, and textile fabrics of all kinds, to the extent of our consumption." These are its words.

We waive here discussion as to the competency of the umpirage which is to dictate the kind of labor that each section of the country is in future to pursue—whether it be Congress or our philosophic neighbor. But we can well imagine the wheat-grower to object strenuously to being handed over to either. We think that he knows best the kind of industry it is for his interest to pursue. He may be very unreasonable and is likely to be very obstinate. After he has taken his fill of iron and steel, cutlery and crockery, and textiles of all kinds, he may still like to solace himself, now and then, with a little tea, coffee or sugar, or to present his wife occasionally with a silk dress. How is he to indulge in such luxuries? Not by an export of the products for which the soil he occupies is best adapted, but by turning his attention to an industry for which neither he nor the locality he inhabits is fitted! But admitting such a change of industry to be possible, neither iron nor steel, nor crockery nor cutlery, nor textiles will give him all he wants, in addition to the articles named—for none of these can be exported because of high cost at home. We have already abundant proof upon this point. The only alternative for him, therefore, will be to give up everything but what our own soil produces, and to content himself even with a modicum of these.

But expensive as our foreign markets are to reach,—so expensive that the *Tribune* pronounces the obstacles in the way to them to be "insurmountable"—they appear to us to be still worth contending for. We exported last year 18,240,586 bushels of wheat and 1,584,211 barrels of flour, the total in bushels equaling 25,000,000. If so much was accomplished under a most unfavorable condition of affairs—a constantly declining market for gold, and an excessive cost of the inland transit, which was fully one-third greater than it need have been—what may we not do when we have reduced the charges of such transit to that of cost? May we not only keep up such a volume of exports for the future, but largely increase it? For the past year it was sufficient to feed, at the rate of consumption for the United States 6,250,000 persons,—about the equivalent in number of the people engaged in producing all the tea, coffee, sugar and textiles that we consumed. If we could reduce charges of transportation to cost, we could easily export enough to feed 50,000,000, and add thereby in an equal degree to our comfort and wealth. We profess to work for the accomplishment of such an end. The *Tribune* denounces it as unwise and chimerical, and would, by the imposition of excessive duties upon materials used in the production and transportation of our cereals, render it impossible for us to compete in foreign markets.

We do not believe in laws of trade founded upon no broader basis than political boundaries. Providence has laid their foundations deep and wide in the distinctions of climate, soil and products. Such distinctions must always exist, and to attempt to subvert or override them by any childish theories or whims of our own, is not only to deprive ourselves of many sources of happiness, but to court certain defeat, and to entail upon ourselves, in the end, infinite disaster and loss.

Federal Patronage.

It is now about forty years since the principle was first recognized that the local administrative offices of the Federal Government were proper rewards for partisan labor, and that their bestowal was a prerogative of the party in power. President Jackson was the first President who made a practical application of the doctrine. Immediately after his inauguration he entered upon a system of removals from office and the appointment of those who had promoted his election. The incumbents of almost every Federal office in the land, from the highest to the lowest, were removed to make room for adherents of the Administration. As an illustration of how radical a departure from previous practice was involved in this course, it may be stated that Washington made but nine removals in eight years, one of which was that of a defaulter; John Adams made but ten removals in four years; Jefferson but thirty-nine in eight years; Madison but five in eight years; Monroe but nine in eight years, of which six were for cause, and John Quincy Adams but two in four years, both for cause.

The precedent established by Jackson has since been followed by each succeeding Administration. The principle was afterwards still further extended to "rotation in office," in order to provide for a redistribution of patronage in cases where a party maintained its power for a second successive term. The whole system was very soon demonstrated to be a bad one—it ignored official experience, capacity or integrity, and led to frauds and corruption. Still, the powerful stimulus which resulted from it, in the way of partisan discipline and control, prevented its being reformed and it has finally become a recognized feature in the political management of the country. It is only within the last decade that a full sense of the demoralizing effects of the system has been experienced, or any serious attempt at reform been made. The opposition which has been manifested towards every scheme of reform has been very strong, and constitutes an humiliating demonstration that the springs of our political action have been poisoned, and that interest and not principle controls.

In 1861 a new feature was engrafted upon the old system, which, in its practical results, has proved most mischievous. After his inauguration, President Lincoln very soon discovered that the demands upon his time and the vast accession of anxious labor which had been precipitated upon the Executive by the war, utterly precluded him or his Cabinet from bestowing the attention to the distribution of the Federal patronage which had previously been given. The rule was, thereupon, tacitly adopted and has been acted upon ever since, that all purely local patronage should be confided to the Representatives in Congress, while the Senators should control the bestowal of offices pertaining to States or portions of States embracing several Congressional Districts, and be consulted as to the fair distribution of general offices among the States. In the emergency, probably no other equally practical plan could have been devised as a temporary expedient. While the war lasted it was a physical impossibility for the President or his Cabinet to have performed the labor required by the old method.

The consequence was that every member and Senator at once became the central figure of a political Ring, and the object of local animosities on the part of every unsuccessful aspirant for office. It was a good thing for the country, undoubtedly, so long as the war lasted, to divert those animosities from the Administration to the members of Congress, but it was a very bad thing for the Representatives. We know of scores of instances where bright political prospects have been ruined, and districts thrown into the hands of the Democracy in consequence. If members fully appreciated the dangers of the brief authority which has been given them in the bestowal of patronage, they would regard it as a curse instead of a benefit, and with one accord apply the only sure remedy by the enactment of a Civil Service bill. They would thereby serve themselves and the country.

What Comes of Having a Bad Memory.

We have on several occasions commended the courage exhibited by the *World*. It puts into exercise no small amount of that quality, although not exactly of the commendable kind, when it declared on Saturday that only men "completely ignorant of practical politics, or blinded by partisanship, could charge that the Democratic vote of this City has been increased by ballot-box frauds."

The *World* must brush up its memory. If it cannot help forgetting facts, at least it ought to remember its own leading articles. We will not go back to that well-known piece of evidence given by the *World* against certain Democratic leaders whom the editor "saw" committing frauds at the last election. That testimony was valuable, but it was given so long ago that we doubt whether we should succeed in recalling it to the recollection of our contemporary.

But even since it declared war against the "Ring" it has virtually repeated its former statements. It is very unpleasant, we know, to quote a man's words against himself, but we hope to be excused for doing it on this occasion. We turn to the *World* of Feb. 16, and there we read that a "dozen sordid men of selfish hearts and narrow brains"—*i. e.*, the Democratic Ring, have made "*our elections a farce.*"

The *World* of Saturday last says: "Now, the election frauds which we have suffered under have doubtless been exaggerated in their amount as much as misunderstood in their effect."

Very good—then let us endeavor to arrive at a clearer understanding of the subject with the aid of the *World* itself. For this purpose we go back to Feb. 5:

> "The reform needed above all others is a rectification of the abuses which prevail in the City elections. Unless this reform can be accomplished, it matters comparatively little what the new charter does or does not contain. So long as a clique of officeholders can infallibly reëlect themselves and their parasites, using their control of the City expenditures to perpetuate their power, it is sheer idiocy and simpletonism to stand contending for more frequent elections as a remedy for abuses."

In the same article the *World* says that "the great need of this City is a municipal system that will give us pure elections," and this statement it puts in italics.

That the Democratic vote of this City is enormously swollen by the most shameless and impudent frauds is a fact well known to every child in the country above the age of ten years. But for these frauds, Mr. John A. Griswold, of Troy, would now be Governor of the State, and the *World* would not have a Governor on its unwilling hands who had once consented to become the creature of the Erie "Ring." The *World* has lately gone so far as to promise us the machinery for insuring honest elections, in case the fight against Tammany proved victorious. Is it now going to deny that there is any necessity for reform? It might with as much consistency retract another part of its anti-Ring articles, and insist that there are no Judges who are bought and sold, like sheep in the market, in our Courts of justice. But we should all know these Judges, notwithstanding the denial—just as we remember the prodigious frauds committed every election in the City under the orders of Democratic leaders.

A Constant and Terrible Peril.

The explosions of boilers over the heating and puddling furnaces of iron works are becoming almost as frequent and fearful as those of Mississippi steamboat boilers in the old racing days of ham fuel and wedged down safety valves. Nor does the late appalling disaster at the Scranton Works exhibit the full capacity of a heating furnace boiler for widespread devastation. Such boilers stand on the ground, or what is worse, over head in the middle of a mill swarming with men, machines and fires; or more usually, they surround the working floor of the mill, and stand beside and beneath its piers and supporting trusses, so that, as at Scranton, an explosion brings down the whole ponderous structure, with all its hanging gear of shafting, pulleys, ways, hooks and pipes. Steam and hot-water connections are severed in every direction, and the scalding streams from a hundred boilers concentrate their deadly fire upon the tangled mass of victims and *débris* below. This is horrible enough, but we predict that the next exhibition of this kind will be crowned with the last horror—fire; for tons upon tons of incandescent coal and melted iron are blazing and boiling on every side, ready to be hurled among the splinters and into the wooden roofs, by the force of the explosion.

In some of our larger mills there are not less than a hundred boilers, each independent in its requirements for care and water, but ready to contribute its flood of scalding steam to any ruptured joint, however remote. Each one of the hundred, however small or obscure, demands just as much notice and attention as if it were the elaborate and coddled generator of a show frigate. Its water level must be as rigidly preserved, its interior must be as scrupulously clean, its plates as free from blisters, its joints as sound and its feed pipes as unobstructed as those of the ninety-and-nine. It is startling to think of what these boilers have to stand, and what their chances are to get their rations, in all this turmoil of roaring blowers and clanking machinery, and how their signals of distress are to be recognized when they turn red and cry out, just as they are going to give up their horrible ghost—for even a boiler will oftentimes make a sign when it is *in extremis*, which the cultivated and attentive senses of the engineer can understand. Instead of the moderate and adapted fire of the ordinary boiler furnace, they have to stand the wild and ungoverned flood of flame that is boiling iron just below them. When the steam generation is fiercest its work may be feeblest, and then it must expend its energy by howling through small and unwatched safety valves, at heaven only knows what pressure.

The utilization of the waste heat of furnaces in generating steam power is, indeed, one of the essential features of modern iron manufacture. Otherwise iron works would have to stand out of the way of tide-water and cotton mill commerce, where mountain streams could turn their wheels, or else as much fuel would be required to make steam power as to heat iron. As long, therefore, as this now almost universal system of utilizing waste heat is employed, at least three conditions of safety should be at once and rigidly adopted in our rolling mills to a much greater extent than generally obtains. First, the water capacity of boilers should be vastly larger. Water has a greater capacity for heat than any other material, and when the applied heat is so fluctuating as that derived from mill furnaces, the storing up of power by a great volume of water, as well as the additional assurance of water-covered heating surfaces, is demanded alike by safety and economy. Secondly, boilers should be better protected from the direct impact of the fierce flames of the furnace by fire-brick bridges and arches, which should be arranged to equalize the heat over all parts of the boiler surface. Third, the water supply pipes should be larger and better fitted up and appointed, and the supply pumps should be of much greater capacity. When the feeding apparatus can only just do its work, some remote boiler is very likely to get cheated of its share, in case of any accidental leak or stricture. The pumps should be able to flood the boilers, and they should always be in duplicate.

But the whole system is wrong, and a radical change must be made, and indeed is begun, in the most advanced practice. The regenerative gas furnace not only utilizes the fuel in generating heat to a vastly greater extent than the common solid fuel furnace, but it utilizes what would otherwise be waste heat in the regenerators, which in their turn give it out again in the furnace. When this form of heating furnace is employed the boilers are placed in a building by themselves, out of the way of the men machinery and structures which their possible explosion would otherwise destroy, and out of the way of the thousand accidents which menace the complex machinery of steam generation in a crowded mill, and of the thousand distractions which sometimes embarrass the most faithful attendant in the mingled smoke and noise of an iron works. The same gas fuel is used for the boilers as for the heating furnaces, and with as good results. Seeing then that safety and economy lie in the same direction, we may hope, in time, that these fearful disasters in iron works, which we are now called upon so frequently to chronicle, will be as rare as explosions in ocean steamers, where the results of extreme care and organized watchfulness are so conspicuous.

Mexico.

The latest advices from Mexico indicate the speedy coming of new disturbances of a serious character. We are told that hostilities have broken out in the Mazatlan district, and that revolutionary proclamations and plots of assassination are rife. A similar condition of things is also reported in the northern districts bordering on the United States. The trouble is said to grow out of a strong opposition to the Juarez Administration, and some novel complications are said to be involved. The most significant of these is the movement towards annexation to the United States. We are informed that the popular sentiment in Chihuahua is strongly in favor of accepting manifest destiny now, and that many of the best citizens favor annexation in the hope of permanent peace.

The experience of Mexico has been most trying for forty years, and the future contains but very little hope of any improvement, apart from an incorporation into the United States. The indications all tend toward such an ultimate consummation, and the weary people may well sigh for an immediate realization of the inevitable. We are told that filibustering has already begun in California, and we have no doubt that it will be responded to from the other States and the territories lying along the northern Mexican boundary, and also from the South.

Our recollections of the similar methods which were brought to bear in 1836-7-8, and which finally culminated in Texan independence, justifies a belief that if Mexico is ever annexed it will be piecemeal, and by the aid of adventurers from this country. We have little or no faith in the capacity of the Mexican people to work out such a result for themselves.

Kansas Crops and Colonies.

With Spring, the tide of emigration is beginning to flow again to Kansas. We noted, not long since, the departure of a little colony for that State, made up complete from neighbors in one ward of this City. Another similar colony, we believe, is forming here, a third in Batavia, in the western part of the State, and several others in towns whose names we do not now recall. It will hardly be credited at first, though the fact, we think, is well attested, that nearly one hundred thousand settlers entered Kansas last year. At this prodigious rate of increase, the current census will surprise, by its results, even the people of the State who are familiar with its growth.

Its fertility is the great strength of Kansas, and the main incentive to emigration thither. It has been well said that the "best advertisement" the State ever had is the Agricultural Bureau's crop statistics for last year. Our readers will recall that, in the Government's list of the corn crops raised by various States, that of Kansas averaged the remarkable yield of forty-eight bushels to the acre, being greatly beyond that of any other State. Illinois, for example, always and justly regarded as exceedingly fertile, yielded but twenty-two bushels to the acre. So with wheat—the statistics already referred to show that Kansas stood at the head of the list, last year, her yield averaging, we think, eighteen bushels and five pounds, though here the superiority was not so remarkable as in corn, the crop averaging but five pounds more to the acre than the next highest State. In fruit, also,—or, rather, in apples and pears,—Kansas with one bound has come to the front. We noted last Autumn how at the National Pomological Fair in Pennsylvania the prize for the best fruits of the sorts just mentioned, was awarded to Kansas.

It is such exhibits in official statistics of capacity for grain and fruits—the actual food for sustenance—which attract to Kansas the vast immigration we have noticed. Beyond lies Colorado, struggling with a slow growth partly because its claims have rested hitherto on its prodigious mineral resources. Projects of mining attract the shiftless, restless and adventurous; but steady, State-founding citizens go to the soil that is rich in grain rather than gold. It was so proved in California, which never grew so solidly and strongly as when it was found out that her true wealth was in her golden harvests.

When ex-Secretary Seward shall return to his quiet home in Auburn, it will be under such proud and happy auspices as have seldom been vouchsafed to any other American statesman. Entering public life at 30 years of age he has, with the exception of two intervals amounting to ten years, been continuously and prominently before the people of the State and Nation until his retirement one year ago. For thirty years he has been an active participant in current political affairs, and to-day stands second to none in the influence he has exerted, or the impress he has made upon the record of events. When the asperities of political feeling shall have died away—as they speedily will—Mr. Seward will be honored as an American statesman who has honored his country. He has already gone into history, and it may well be a source of pride as well as consolation to him to know that his name is permanently identified with the preservation as well as the regeneration of his country.

Is it true that a Russian convict has been released from Sing Sing seventeen years before the expiration of his sentence, on the sole ground of his "family connections?" The story is that his father is attached to the personal staff of the Emperor, and that the representatives of Russia in this country have, by virtue of this fact, prevailed upon Governor Hoffman to liberate the prisoner. His name is Alexander Reno, and he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for one of the most horrible crimes any created being can perpetrate. But his father is in the Russian Army, and Governor Hoffman could not resist the blandishments of Russian diplomatists. Is that true? We hesitate to believe it. But some explanation ought to be vouchsafed to the public on the subject.

Collector Bailey has failed in the first stage of his prosecution against the firm he selected for his opening campaign—failed notwithstanding a letter which he wrote to the newspapers, pending the investigation, for the purpose of strengthening his case. There has been so much misrepresentation on this subject that we may once more call attention to the point to which we have confined our comments—namely, the autocratic measures adopted by Collector Bailey in preparing his cases. He seized the books of certain firms and carried them off to some place unknown to their owners—a proceeding, the legality of which is at least open to question. Would any firm in this City like to have its premises entered and its books carried off upon suspicion merely, and before any charge had been preferred against them in proper course of law? It is a question of public interest, more particularly in a large mercantile community—and it is ridiculous to say that any one who puts the question is striving to uphold "whisky rings." It might as well be said that the man who pleads for the integrity of the *habeas corpus* is making an insidious attempt to screen murderers and other malefactors from punishment.

"A Mother" writes to a contemporary in reference to the attendance of women at clinical lectures. She describes a lecture in the course of which a young girl was brought before the assembled students. The patient's complaint was rheumatic fever, and she was scarcely out of danger. The Professor, after referring in general terms to her case, suddenly announced his intention of looking for a "red rash" on her body—and did so, to the manifest shame and horror of the unhappy girl. Is it absolutely unavoidable that poor patients who are obliged to go into hospitals and dispensaries should be subjected to such treatment as this! Are "subjects" so very scarce that girls of tender susceptibilities must needs be dragged out before a crowd of young men, and be condemned to pass through an ordeal which they must necessarily regard as a monstrous outrage?

In the late letter of M. Louis Blanc and M. Raspail to the Republican Union of St. Louis, the former gentleman confesses that the Provisional Government of 1848 made a mistake in allowing the French people to have universal suffrage too soon. The latter as certainly makes another mistake when he tells his American friends what they should do with the Jesuits now in this country. Being remarkable for the strength of his epithets, M. Raspail calls these reverend gentlemen the "cannibals of civilization" with "an infernal destiny," and says the Americans ought to "drive them out wherever they may show themselves." That "driving out" was always too much the French fashion: and it is one that we are not disposed to follow in this country.

Some of the London papers are calling upon Mr. Gladstone to adopt "repressive measures" towards Ireland, and in one or two American journals we have seen a disposition to echo the demand. Why not propose the resort to martial law in plain language? Every man who has any pretensions to the character of a political observer ought to see that the days of martial law in Ireland are passed. The Irish people ask for justice, and the whole world is united in the opinion that they ask no more than their right. Mr. Gladstone is sincerely addressing himself to the problem of removing the wrongs of centuries, and meanwhile murders are occasionally committed in Ireland—numbering not more in three months than we recorded in New-York during last January alone. Is this a state of affairs calling for "repressive measures?" Would not any statesman be committing an unpardonable crime in attempting to settle the Irish difficulty by attempting to reimpose the iron rule of Cromwell?

What is the truth about the loss of the *Oneida?* At present we have heard only one side, and the general experience of life is that there are at least two sides, and sometimes three, to every question. Many of our contemporaries think that it is quite sufficient to hear one, and therefore they have condemned the Captain of the *Bombay* off-hand. Yet we all know that sailors in general are not in the habit of running down each other's ships and leaving the crews to sink—and British Captains have ere now received chronometers or addresses from Congress and other sources for going out of their way to assist distressed American mariners. *Prima facie*, then, they are not incarnate fiends—and it is to be remembered that the Captain of the *Bombay* has demanded an inquiry. One supposition has been put forward which at first sight seems to explain the disaster on plausible grounds. In Eastern waters, native vessels will not get out of anybody's way—they go on their own course, trusting to the fates. Consequently, European Captains grow reckless, and do not always stop, even when they have run down a vessel. Yet surely the *Oneida* could never have been mistaken for a native craft? We must therefore dismiss even the above theory. It is only just to wait for evidence—and if the commander of the *Bombay* is proved guilty of the crime laid to his charge, we know of no punishment that would be half bad enough for him.

The London *Times* has declared itself incredulous as to the success of those trying to make a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. This will prove neither a "heavy blow" nor a "sore discouragement" to those who remember the statements and prophecies of the same journal on the subject of the canal between Port Said and Suez. We hope better things, and expect to have our hopes justified by Commander Selfridge's survey. Dr. Cullen some time ago indicated a passage through the ridge at the Isthmus, and Lucien de Puydt has found in it at Tanela Paya, a winding gorge leading to the River Tuyra, on the Pacific side—a gap of such promise that he called it "Eureka." With such indications and encouragements we are still disposed to expect favorable results from the report of the expedition now in progress.

There are two ways of conducting an insurance journal. One is to use it as a mere source of income, from companies which have not the moral courage to resist demands that are no better than blackmailing, and, therefore, disreputable to all parties concerned. The other is to appeal for *bona fide* circulation and support to the public, who are in fact most vitally interested in the subject. The great want of the times in regard to insurance is information—not so much the examination of particular companies, though that is of great value, as the statement of principles and facts by which insurers could learn to judge of all companies. Rightly viewed, the mission of a paper devoted to the discussion of provident institutions is a noble one, and there are some which endeavor to fulfill it. As for the papers which praise or blame particular offices accordingly as they are flung gifts or denied them, no word can be strong enough for their condemnation. The officers understand and feel this deeply—why do they suffer in silence and perpetuate a costly evil? Our word for it, a little courage, and perhaps a little retribution too, for offenders, would be effective.

It is curious how seldom it happens that a quotation is correctly made—and even when it is the authorship of it is generally ascribed to the wrong person. The *Tribune* told us the other day that Lord Neaves, a Scotch Judge, would be remembered for his lines:

> "When Mill said, There is no matter,
> 'Twas no matter what he said."

Lord Byron was the actual author of the epigram; it occurs at the beginning of the eleventh canto of *Don Juan:*

> "When Bishop Berkeley said, There was no matter,
> And proved it—'twas no matter what he said."

Mr. Greeley, in his *Recollections of a Busy Life*, speaks of Shelley's line, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." The author of it was Keats, and it forms the first line of *Endymion*. The newspapers have been launching at the heads of the Democrats all the week the words, "Behold how these brethren love each other." Where do they imagine this sentence is to be found? Certainly nowhere outside their own imaginations.

The Republican Protest Against Excessive Taxation—The Subject Kept Steadily Before the People.

The people are waiting to see what attention Congress will pay to their call for an immediate relief from the wearisome and almost intolerable burdens of excessive taxation. Meanwhile the Republican Press of the country continue to express in no uncertain tones their demands and their feelings. Thus the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, whose position we have before stated, alludes to the large reduction of the public debt in February as one of the best arguments that could be advanced in favor of the reduction of taxation. Under the present scale of taxation, it says, we are not only paying the debt faster than our creditors wish—and faster than we can well afford, with a due regard to the condition of business throughout the country—but we are paying it faster than the *Tribune*, even, has had "any reason to hope!" Then why not, it asks, stop this unexpected and unhoped-for rapid payment of our debt, by reducing the scale of taxation, and so relieving the country?

The Boston *Transcript* says that the necessity of some diminution of the burdens laid upon the people is pressingly felt and realized by the community now engaged in preparing its annual statements of income for the United States Assessors; that there is a general feeling that taxes should be lightened and remitted as the monetary ability of the community is decreasing. And we hope that the *Transcript* will not be accused of treason to the party because it adds that "the Government of this country is not a gigantic instrumentality imposed upon unwilling subjects, and maintained for the purpose of supporting a pet theory of finance, no matter how respectable its paternity."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* does not heartily rejoice over the enormous reduction of the debt in February, but, on the contrary, says that it can only regard it, and the policy of which it is the outgrowth, in the light of a national calamity, and it records its protest "against any such suicidal attempts to pay off the great debt of the country at the expense of national prosperity." The *Inquirer* says:

> "If Mr. Boutwell wishes to commend the Administration to popular regard, let him, instead of taking everything from the country for the benefit of foreigners, give the people some relief from onerous taxation, and cease comparing himself with Mr. McCulloch in his monthly debt statements. It is a good thing for any country to be free from debt, but it is a better thing to encourage manufactures and commerce so as to enable them to make freedom from debt a blessing instead of a curse."

The Chicago *Post* says it is deeply to be regretted that Congress has not yet given any certain sign that there is to be a reduction of taxation, saying that the result of the public discussion of the question by the people and in the Press is a popular judgment, in all parts of the country, against requiring this generation to bear the whole burden of the war, and a demand for a reduction of taxation more nearly universal than any popular demand which ever went up to Washington. The *Post* quotes and indorses the resolution adopted by the Indiana Republican State Convention declaring that a reduction is "demanded, both of tariff and internal taxes, till it reaches the lowest amount consistent with the credit and necessities of the Government, and that all are in favor of a tariff for revenue, believing that a proper adjustment of duties must necessarily afford the incidental protection to which any interest is entitled." And the *Post* adds:

> "If this resolution is not heeded, let the people get up petitions and deluge the halls of Congress with these expressions of their earnest demands. If Mr. Boutwell stands in the way, let him be put out of the way. Nothing should be allowed to prevent the speedy lightening of the burdens by which the country is grievously, and, on any just principle of statesmanship, now needlessly borne down, and all its great interests which affect all the people seriously crippled."

The Topeka (Kansas) *State Record*, after reporting the President's changed views on this subject, says that they are an important and gratifying change in our financial policy, and it trusts Congress will carry it out fully and speedily.

The Sacramento *Union* says that, so far as the people on the Pacific coast are concerned. It is sure that they would vote for the proposed reduction four to one. The *Union* would like to see the income tax wholly removed, saying that this measure has done as much as anything else to injure the party responsible for its continuance on the Pacific coast States.

The Republican papers which have given expression to views contrary to those quoted above, and have unequivocally favored a continuance of the present excessive rate of taxation are few and far between, and generally they are characterized by that "On to Richmond" impetuosity and precipitancy which demand that the people shall make needless sacrifices in the vain attempt to accomplish at once that for which they have not yet had time and opportunity adequately to prepare. While, on the other hand, as we have shown, the following named Republican papers, all steadfast and true to the principles of the party, have declared that the people in their several localities are united and earnest in their demand that immediate relief be afforded them from the unendurable burdens which the excessive taxation now imposes upon them:

Albany Evening Journal,
Buffalo Com. Advertiser,
Niagara Falls Gazette,
Syracuse Standard,
Syracuse Journal,
Utica Herald,
Bangor Whig,
Manchester Mirror,
Boston Journal,
Boston Commonwealth,
Worcester Gazette,
Salem Gazette,
Springfield Republican,
New-Haven Journal,
Litchfield Enquirer,
Trenton Gazette,
Philadelphia N. American,
Pittsburg Commercial,
Scranton Republican,
Wheeling Intelligencer,
Cincinnati Volksblatt,
Indianapolis Journal,
South Bend Register,
Chicago Tribune,
Chicago Republican,
St. Louis Democrat,
Leavenworth Times,
Topeka Record,
Troy Whig,
Rochester Chronicle,
Rochester Democrat,
Auburn News,
Newburg Journal,
New-Yorker Democrat,
Portland Press,
Concord Statesman,
Boston Advertiser,
Boston Transcript,
Worcester Spy,
Northampton Gazette,
Providence Journal,
Hartford Courant,
Newark Advertiser,
Philadelphia Inquirer,
Philadelphia Telegraph,
Pittsburg Chronicle,
Frederick Republican,
Cincinnati Gazette,
Cleveland Herald,
Terre Haute Express,
Detroit Post,
Chicago Post,
Chicago Advance,
St. Joseph Herald,
Wathena Register,
Sacramento Union.

ENGLAND.

Tendency of English Politics Towards the American System—The Wretched London Poor—Workings of the Cheap Food and Clothing Plan—The Postal Telegraph—The Competitive Examination System.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 21, 1870.

The *Times*, which finds fault with the want of individual character in the House of Commons, has a worse opinion of the American House of Representatives, which, it says, "does not possess either character or ability."

"The method of election pursued throughout the Union has failed, as it has failed to a still greater degree in the election of the Lower House of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and most of all in the election of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York, to bring to light and secure the representation of the best elements in the national character. The struggle between narrowly divided parties to engross all the representation of a district by the chance of a narrow majority, has degraded the character of American politics and thrown the conduct of the affairs of the nation into inferior hands."

Yet, the whole tendency of English politics is towards the American system. Suffrage is now household in the boroughs, and when education is extended it will be universal. Election districts will take the place of the present unequal distribution, and it is probable that vote by ballot will be carried at the present session. The caucus system is already in force in some of the more popular boroughs. What then is to hinder English politics being as good or as bad as the American? If there were a hundred workingmen in the House of Commons, elected, say, by the trades' unions to represent their interests, would young lords and rich bankers be as anxious to write M. P. after their names as now? Suppose Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS should succeed in having at least one negro sent to the Senate from each Southern State, and I think they might fairly claim so much, with a proper shade of color in the Lower House, how would it affect the character of Congress? If race, color and condition are all to be personally represented, there must not only be a large sprinkling of negroes, but a small one of Chinese and Indians. We cannot expect white representatives to be elected from Hayti. Of course, everybody must have their rights—

"Logic is logic—that's all I say."

AMERICANS IN THE EAST.

The fact that the Viceroy of Egypt has just taken into his service three American Generals—General MOTT, late of the Federal Frmy, and Generals LORING and SIBLEY, Confederates—who are to be joined by staffs of American officers specially engaged for the reorganization of the Egyptian Army; that the fortifications of Alexandria are pushed on with vigor; that the ironclads are not sent to Constantinople, only the bill for them, for the Sultan to pay if he likes; that the Viceroy has just deposited £3,000,000 in the Bank of England—these facts are mentioned here, but not commented upon as one would expect. Why are Americans preferred to French or English, Germans or Russians? Is it the influence of the beautiful American lady we read about? Or, would the engagements of the European Governments with the Sultan be an objection to the employment of European officers? If I were to guess, I should say that the suggestion came from the banks of the Neva. If I were to guess again, I should say that the next time Russia moves towards Constantinople England will be fully engaged in India, and France very busy with Germany. Sir SAMUEL BAKER may, in the meantime, conquer Abyssinia and annex it to Egypt. He who commands the mouth of the Nile may well aspire to govern its sources, with cotton unlimited. There must be a great opening in that direction.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND VACCINATION.

Two matters of great importance, but about which little is said in the papers, are to come before Parliament before long—the extension of the Contagious Diseases act, and compulsory vaccination. There is a very strong feeling spreading over the country on the latter subject, for in every neighborhood there are cases of children terribly diseased, often dying apparently from the effects of vaccination. Parents refuse to have their children vaccinated, and are summoned before the Magistrates. They plead that they have already lost children by this process, and cannot run the risk again; that their children are now well, and they cannot consent to their being poisoned, and receiving the virus of they know not what foul and fatal diseases. They prefer fines and imprisonments, or even to leave the country, to such voluntary blood poisoning, which may transmit disease, insanity, moral pollution, perhaps, to future generations. Magistrates are often legal bigots. Most physicians stand by a system adopted on professional advice, and so people are fined over and over. A league has been formed, centering at Manchester, of which the PITMANS are the most active agents, for mutual protection and defence, while the ablest writer on the subject is Professor NEWMAN, who seems to have lost none of his vigor. He deals rather with the political than the medical side of the question, and his views may interest American politicians—which means Americans generally. He says: "It does not rest with Parliament to enact how a disease shall be treated—as, for instance, to pass a bill providing that every one seized with apoplexy shall be bled. Medicine is not a science—only an art, and is constantly changing its methods, and nothing can justify Parliament in enacting a medical creed, or enforcing any special medical procedures. In any case, patients have a right to choose their physicians and mode of treatment. The *Lancet* teaches that every one should be periodically revaccinated. Make this law, and any man could be seized and vaccinated by force. One already diseased may, perhaps, for the safety of the community, be isolated. Among barbarians a man seized with the plague is shot—a leper is driven into the desert. But when a man is ostensibly healthy there is no case for compelling him to have one disease for fear that he may sometime catch another. Let Parliament enact that every M. P. shall be at once vaccinated, and that it shall be done every four or five years from arm to arm among them—if they will enact such things concerning children. The law says to a parent: 'You shall not keep your child in health—that is dangerous—the State doctor must fill its veins with unknown and possibly horrible diseases. Parents who suffer by resisting such a law deserve a [illegible] [illegible] that given to those who are martyrs of religion.'"

I condense the argument, and perhaps weaken it thereby; but you can see how they are fighting it. The Contagious Diseases act is a different matter, and it is certain that something should be done to purify the nation.

THE WRETCHED LONDON POOR.

In a discussion on the education question at a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, intended for the education of Parliament, a Committee reported on the condition of two districts, Ealing and Old Brentford, just west of London. At these two villages were found:

"Ninety-six licensed and unlicensed drinking houses, and the number was increasing. The average was one to every one hundred of the population. The yearly receipts of each £300 per annum, which was, according to the Police, a very moderate estimate. The total value of the yearly consumption of beer and spirits, £28,800, or for Old Brentford alone, £20,220. Compare this with the amount spent on education. In Ealing, £8,500 was spent on drink, £750 on education: the average per head being 30s. for drink and 30d. for education. In Old Brentford over £20,000 was squandered on drink, and only £1,000 devoted to education; the average per head being £3 spent on drink and 3s. on education."

To provide a partial remedy for this state of things several societies have been formed to supply workingmen, and the poor generally, with cooked food at cost. The Duke of HAMILTON presides over a Committee which has opened a dining hall and kitchen in Fulham-road, which is frequented by a thousand customers a day, and can supply a large district. Similar rooms have been opened in St. Giles', St. George's in the East, Poplar, &c. Meat dinners are supplied at 2d. a head and soup at 1d. Another society, the Workingmen's Cheap Dinner Association, provides dinners of Irish stew for 2½d., mince and potatoes 2d., soup 1d. This is a great boon to the poor workingmen. The eating house keepers and provision dealers, who must have a profit to live, must now go into bankruptcy and the poorhouse, but the beer sellers will flourish, for all a man can save on his meat he can spend for drink. The contributions of the charitable, will, therefore, swell the fortunes of the brewers, who have never thought of supplying beer at cost. And this is the way Dukes and clergymen are at work amid the pauperism and distress of London.

In France an experiment of a different kind has been tried. Waste lands of a poor quality have been distributed to a certain number of poor families, on condition that they should be inclosed the first year and brought under cultivation and paid for in five years. The poor people, with this prospect of independence, worked hard three days a week, begged hard the other three, borrowed tools, grubbed and saved, and now own their little farms and get a frugal living. It wants only intelligent leadership, wise and firm direction to plant all the waste lands of these islands with a self-sustaining, happy population, now festering in misery—crowded into the great towns in the most wretched and demoralizing condition.

No doubt a wise oversight is needed. Here is a case in point. A Relief Committee, sitting daily at Exeter, on account of the great distress which is felt in Devonshire and Cornwall, as well as in London and Lancashire, sent off last Monday, twenty-six men, who had been drafted for work upon the Okehampton Railway. Each of the men was provided with a loaf, a shilling and a new shovel. Upon arriving at their destination, instead of proceeding to work, the men spent their shillings in drink, and after selling their shovels also spent that money in drink. The tools were repurchased and given to them, and on Tuesday morning they commenced work. There is, however, no lack, but rather a superabundance of misdirected charity.

ALFRED AMONG THE HINDOOS.

While you have been entertaining one British Prince in America, another has quite turned the heads of the Hindoos. The Duke of Edinburgh, as a return for the hospitalities he had received in Calcutta, invited the Viceroy and a thousand guests to a ball on his frigate, the *Galatea*. A bridge of boats led to a yacht, which served as a cloakroom. The frigate was entirely covered with canvas, rising fifty feet above her decks, but when the visitor ascended to the gangway and looked down upon the decks, he saw from stern to forecastle, 280 feet, the most enchanting spectacle:

"Gaily dressed crowds, cool fountains, flashing mirrors, knightly banners, gorgeous flowers, and stands of arms arranged around and over masts and funnel, so that the place would have seemed one spacious theatre but for the sailors, who formed a setting around the whole as they lined the bulwarks and forecastle. The height of the canvas roof, decorated with the flags and silks of varied colors, made it possible to light up the whole with long rows of gas-jets and candelabra, which seemed to be suspended by some invisible means. Never was there so unique a ball room, and loud were the exclamations of chiefs who rule millions and count their revenue by half-millions, that truly this was Paradise."

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The transfer of the telegraphs of the three Kingdoms to the Post Office Department was accomplished very quietly and with an increase of thirty per cent. of business the first day; but a storm and some confusion in the working delayed, the first night, Parliamentary reports reaching some of the provincial journals. In London, 500 messenger boys, selected from the staffs of the different purchased companies, were paraded in St. Martin's le Grand, drilled by the Colonel of the Post Office Volunteers, inspected by the head official of the Post Office and regularly mustered into the service and placed in the line of promotion—which here is a business for life. When boy or man gets an appointment to any post under Government, administrations may change every year, but he can be displaced only by his own act. He is not dismissed for political reasons, nor to allow of "rotation in office," and if a reform is made by which his services are not required he retires on a pension proportioned to his salary. Men are educated for the public offices, as for law and medicine, and make them life professions.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Appointments in many branches of the public service are now made by competitive examinations of the candidates in the branches of education required. It has just been announced, for example, that forty appointments to the Civil Service in India will be made in July. There will be, perhaps, four hundred candidates, all studying, cramming for these examinations, aided by sharp tutors—coaches—who train them like intellectual prize-fighters. The result is not wholly good. Brains are overworked. The *morale* required for responsible Government posts is not indicated altogether by a verbal memory or facility of cram which enables a student to pass a good examination. There is no test of integrity, honor, sound judgment, the high moral, or even the mental qualities required for high position. There should be some way of mingling the two modes of appointment—tests for character as well as acquirement, and a mode of selecting men of mark as well as men of marks. And the higher and highest offices, you know, are not and never can be filled by competitive examinations. Sovereigns and Peers are born such. Viceroys, Ministers, Governors of Provinces are selected for general fitness. Members of Parliament are chosen, or choose themselves, on account of birth, position or money. Bishops are elected, after reading the appointed prayers, as the Prime Minister directs. Lord PALMERSTON allowed the Earl of SHAFTESBURY to select his, and Mr. GLADSTONE probably consults his wife. Whatever course you may take in America in regard to Government appointments, I hope you will not adopt the bare system of competitive examinations. No banker, no newspaper editor, no head of any business or educational establishment would do so. The qualities required in a sea captain, a railway conductor, a schoolmaster, the foreman of a factory, the overseer of a plantation, cannot be so tested. Let the candidates have the necessary acquirements, and then select by other and higher standards than mental gymnastics.

IS THE EARTH'S SURFACE CONVEX?

And the fools are not all dead; for a Mr. HAMPDEN, of Swindon, has made a wager of £500 with a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society—the money, £1,000, lodged at COUTTS', umpire and referees chosen—that the earth's surface is not convex. Mr. HAMPDEN declares that the Copernican theory of the rotundity and revolution of the earth is a downright fiction and fraud, and like a true Briton, he backs his opinion. The scientific survey which is to settle the bet is to be made before the 15th of March, in Cambridgeshire. If the earth is found to be really round, Mr. HAMPDEN cannot do better than take another £500 and start on a voyage of circumnavigation *via* New-York and San Francisco, returning by the Suez Canal, where the two great Oriental steamship companies, French and English, are preparing for an animated opposition. The canal will in a few weeks be twenty-seven feet deep everywhere—enough, I believe, for the *Great Eastern*.

OLD PEOPLE.

Every cold spell in England carries off numbers of aged people from 80 to 100. JAMES MACKENZIE, son of the author of the *Man of Feeling*, has just died at the age of 90. His father died in 1831, in his eighty-sixth year. The father was the associate of HUME, and had achieved literary distinction in the days of Dr. JOHNSON. But then, these lives carry us back to the discovery of America, and twenty span the whole Christian period.

A SAD CASE.

The instinctive action of the Irish people when turned out of house and home was shown last Wednesday, at Durham, England. A bailiff was sent to take the furniture of a poor woman, BRIDGET MCINTIRE, for rent. He went, accompanied by two policemen. He took away a little box, which served as a cradle, out of which the baby was roughly bundled; then went towards the bed clothes, saying that he was going to take all, when the poor woman struck him on the temple with a brown pitcher and killed him. She was taken, with her baby, before the Magistrate on a charge of manslaughter, and on being asked what she had to say, answered: "Oh, I have nothing to say. I didn't intend to do any harm. I was wholly out of my mind at the time. I beg pardon, gentlemen." I wonder how an English Judge and jury will deal with her.

MONADNOCK.

ROME.

Proceedings in the Ecumenical Council—The Fathers Homesick—Politics of the Temporal Power—American Opposition to Infallibility.

Rome (Feb. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

There is a panic among the tale-tellers. Two short-hand writers, it is said, have been committed to the care of the official called at home the Sergeant-at-Arms. Several days ago it was reported, has been denied, but is still asserted, a theologian in the *suite* of Prince HOHENLOHE had been arrested and sent home. "A Bishop must have told all this" is the comment made by Bishops themselves upon what they read in the Italian and German papers; and as Bishops themselves are above all suspicion, it is inferred that their theologians, or secretaries, must have betrayed them. Either the little affair there was to have been in the Council yesterday was prevented, or it has been hushed up; for nothing yet transpires, and the Pope's people are radiant with hope. It is true that twenty more Fathers have put down their names to speak on the Little Catechism, making a total of seventy-seven; but the number may render speeches impossible, and necessitate written statements instead, which is just what the Council wants. I see some of the French Bishops have petitioned for another hall, in which they can hear and understand, and they say they are now in jeopardy of assenting to what they have no knowledge of. But the tide of feeling just now is towards peace, union, dispatch and a quick return home. The Fathers are not only homesick, but specially sick of Rome. Most of them are ill-housed, in mere prophets' chambers, small, dark, dull, cold, ill-furnished and uninteresting. For air and warmth they have the dirty winding streets and lanes of mediæval Rome. Their francs and dollars are going fast, if not gone long since. Even Cardinals groan over the monotony of the Council—the same boring stuff day after day; talk, talk, talk, and nothing more. They are fortunate, however, for most of them understand a little of what they hear. More than a score Fathers have just asked to leave; others would if they had the courage. All know and feel that the Council must sit until it has done something, and the Jesuits are resolved that, in whatever it does, there shall be contained some decided augmentation and definition of the Papal authority. They hold their victims in a cage, and watch the birds that lead the others. Under some mysterious suggestion, every now and then, the Pope sends for a man, and with his own unexampled persuasiveness, conjures him to avoid them that cause divisions, and to save the Church from scandal. Whether he has got round DUPANLOUP, or not, neither I nor the Bishop of Orleans would be able to say, but the calf which is to be killed for him is already in the stall, and others besides Dr. ULLATHORNE expect to assist at the music and dancing on that happy occasion. Of course I can only repeat what I hear. The prevailing idea is that, it being evidently impossible to do the proposed work in Parliamentary fashion, a royal road may be found to it all in a total surrender of liberty. Then, "Is not infallibility the theory of the Roman Catholic Church? Why thrink from it? After all it is nothing. It is a sword. It is a thing in books. Who ever hears of the Immaculate Conception now? That question was settled fifteen years ago—happily, for we have done with it, and shall never hear of it again. It will be the same with infallibility. So let it be voted, and let's have done with it." I assure you that every word I have put within inverted commas is quoted from Roman Catholic lips, and flies about in Roman air. The word "Infallible" may not be used, still less the obnoxious phrase "Personal Infallibility," fathered here upon the English Archbishop; but when the Fathers see they can escape from this city by the use of a few words, which may mean anything or nothing, they will accept it as a heavenly intervention. Then the Pope is such a good man, so amiable, so kind, so sincere! It is impossible to deny him anything. It might be the death of him. His Holiness says, so I am told, "Before I was Pope I believed in his infallibility; now I feel it."

The politics of Rome are full of consolations, which are sometimes well founded. If Rome has no sovereigns on her side, she may have none against her. If they are against her, the people may be for her. If there are no powerful sovereigns, they can do her no damage. If the sovereigns are not perfectly agreed with their people, then they have to look about for help. It is the very instinct of sovereigns to sympathize with that which is constant, loyal and affectionate. Rome now asks triumphantly whom have France and Austria to look to, unless it be herself, her clergy and her faithful people? What she feels herself she thinks they must feel, and since these Emperors are no longer the men they were a few years back in the Senate, or in the Forum, she concludes they must appreciate all the more their undiminished, perhaps growing, place in the Church; that is, in the Catholic soul. There is a very steady calculation here that neither of these Emperors will go out of his way, or be very forward to control the only living power which still cherishes the tradition of absolute devotion, unthinking loyalty, and unconditional obedience. In our own country the less the King was loved by his Parliament the more he loved his Church. Kings must love and be loved; the Church is in the same case, so they have a natural affinity. You in London must know better how all this stands at Paris; but the people here are reckoning upon it, whether wisely or foolishly, and are beginning to speak of the new phase of French politics as if it were a Divine intervention for turning the heart of the Emperor towards the Council. The army at Civita Vecchia is only a material affair, and material questions are always found subordinate, and eventually even inconsiderable. It is undeniable there has been a great change this week, and that the Pope is not feeling quite so much like that perverse and uncomfortable saint in the Exposition, lying on his bed of thorns. Thus far there has been a dreary past, but we are told the winter night of discontent is past, the barren wilderness will still smile, and since men must and will do something, the less they have done the more they will do. Only two American Bishops signed the Address for Infallibility, but the Jesuits reckon confidently on every one of their votes for their own more subtle form of the same doctrine. Every time the said Americans emerge from their dismal cloister here into Roman society they return to their couches less sad and less wise. Then there are plenty of people here who, since the Papal fanaticism cannot be checked any other way, wish to see it defeat itself by going too far. Infallibility, they say, will put Peter in the pillory, by which I hope they mean no more than that the successors of the Prince of the Apostles will thereby bring upon themselves some of the rebukes which he did. The people who say this sort of thing are as much bound to Rome as the Pope himself, but they see that a more moderate tone of spiritual supremacy is necessary, and that as the Court will not come down to it gradually, they are content that it should fall headlong, by some act of folly, to the lower and safer level. I hear, on good authority, what, if true, must mean something. It is that all the printed papers laid before the Council are to be recalled, and others substituted for them.

Suppression of Speeches and Concealment of Precedents.

Occasional Correspondence of the Times.

My informant assures me that two additional clauses to the regulating ordinance are to be communicated to the Bishops. By the one they are enjoined henceforth to communicate any remarks they may wish to make only in writing, deposited with the stenographers, who will then make a *précis* for the benefit of the Commission. By the second, rediscussion is prohibited of decrees on their return from the Commission, the Fathers being thus restricted to a simple vote of *placet* or *non-placet*. The announcement of these intentions has been productive of indescribable exasperation. I can affirm that the French Bishops have declared them a wanton violation of their indefeasible rights, and that a number of their body have addressed to the Ambassador a request that he would telegraph to Paris their petition for protection against so unjustifiable a proceeding. The immense gravity of such an application—a cry of distress from Bishops in Council to a civil force—is sufficiently apparent. I can only repeat that the source of my information is one that forbids my entertaining any doubt as to the strict accuracy of my statement. Now, it is worthy of observation that in these additional enactments PIUS IX. has gone directly against the precedents of the Council of Trent, which it has been the studied practice to pretend to imitate closely in the forms of the present assembly. It is true that the Pope's intimate counsellors have done their best to hide this fact from knowledge; but I do not hold myself bound by their desires, since some years the Oratorian, Father THEINER, keeper of the Vatican Archives, has been anxious to publish a collection of the Acts of the Council of Trent. The publication, when already commenced was arrested through the action of the Jesuits, between whom and Father THEINER no love is lost in consequence of the latter's *History of Clement XIV.* In the portion already printed, but not allowed to be issued, is the mode of procedure adopted in that Council. It is here rendered evident that the forms were far freer than on the present occasion, and even that the same subject-matter was debated and voted upon over and over again on being sent up to or coming down from the Commission. As this is a very awkward fact, stringent injunctions have been given to Father THEINER not to communicate a copy of these regulations to any Bishop.

FRANCE.

Jules Favre on Governmental Home Policy.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body on Feb. 21, M. JULES FAVRE moved his interpellation respecting the home policy of the Government. He expressed his satisfaction at the Chief of the State having recognized the fact that the will of the nation, not his own personal wishes, should rule his decisions. M. JULES FAVRE added: "This is a fact of considerable importance, for nothing is more desirable than a pacific revolution; and liberty, even though restricted, if thus obtained, is worth more than liberty achieved amid the storms of conflict. The national sovereignty must henceforth alone compel every minority whether individual or collective, that may attempt resistance—a resistance which, however painful the cost may be, must be combated to the last drop of our blood." M. JULES FAVRE then proceeded to reproach the Ministry with not having said yet, with not having proved to the country, that it is the will of the country that governs. He asked whether the Cabinet intended to follow the programme of the Right Centre, or that of the Left Centre. M. BUFFET replied, "Both." M. JULES FAVRE objected to this, that they were contradictory. MM. BUFFET and DARU replied that such was not the case. In reply to a statement of M. JULES FAVRE reproaching the Ministry with having caused bloodshed in the streets of Paris, Count DARU said: "This accusation is unmerited; it was the blood of our agents that flowed." M. JULES FAVRE then proceeded with his speech, and asked whether the plot discovered in January resembled that of last June; he condemned the 455 arrests which had been made, and said he would prove that most of those who had been imprisoned were utterly inoffensive individuals. The present Cabinet, he added, was less liberal, less tolerant, than the personal Government to which it had succeeded. In reference to foreign policy M. JULES FAVRE said: "Can you undertake that peace will be maintained? We do not know the intentions of the Ministry, nor shall we feel satisfied with regard to them, so long as it delays the revision of the military law and the reorganization of the National Guard." He concluded his speech as follows: "If the Ministry wishes to be looked upon as a Parliamentary Government, it must dissolve the Legislative Body and appeal to the country. When it has accomplished these reforms, we will give it our support; but if it maintains the system of personal government, it will find in us persistent and irreconcilable adversaries.

The Negotiation of American Securities Abroad—Letter from a Prominent French Financier.

ERNEST FIGNET, a man of mark in European financial circles, has written a letter, under date of Paris, Feb. 1, to CHARLES BOWLES, Esq., of BOWLES, BROS. & Co., the American bankers in Paris, regarding the advantages which this country would derive from facilitating the negotiations of the Government securities in European markets more than has hitherto been done. The following are extracts:

"I can see only advantages instead of inconvenience to American people through the placing of its debt abroad. By encouraging foreign investments in its bonds, the Federal Government reserves the national capital for private enterprise. It also, to an equal extent, saves its public corporations and citizens from going abroad for the capital which they lack, and which they would have to pay much dearer, because the credit of an honest Government will always excel that of any of its subjects, corporations or individuals, however rich they may be. Finally, it aids directly in the just ranking of the public debt by multiplying its employments and making rare its floating obligations. It augments its credit by the confidence shown far and near, contributing thus to form that double current of favorable opinion which constitutes the good financial renown of a nation. This is neither an untried policy nor one especially new to the Americans. It has been practiced by all European nations who wish to develop more promptly their natural resources and labor. All have sought to join in their capital that of their neighbors, proud to find, in case of conflict, as many partisans as foreign creditors. All have gained, in recompense of this sagacious course, the appreciation of their obligations, far above the limits to which the national capital alone could have carried them. Political guarantees—liberty of institutions, control and publicity of the administration of the public Treasury—in these regards one could ask no more from the United States. But in facilities of negotiations, forms and amounts of the bonds, exemption from taxes, determination of fixed rates for payment in European exchanges, there remains, in these respects, much to be done. I would insist especially upon the settlement of a fixed exchange for the principal European markets, London and Paris above all, because it is the most efficacious and the most indispensable means of attaining the highest value of the bonds, and in the hands of the most serious holders. We can, in fact, easily understand the favor which an investment merits of which the revenue is uniform, and which enables any holder of limited means to adapt his income to his expense, without fear of shrinkage or misdealing. This policy of fixed exchanges, adopted first by Austria, in her loan of July, 1852, assured its remarkable success. The idea has been since adopted by many other States, notably Spain, Portugal and Russia, whose bonds have owed their rapid and easy placing to this feature—that is, the payment of the rouble at a fixed exchange in francs and pounds sterling in Paris and London. You can prove the reality of this by the manner in which the Russian loan of 312,500,000 francs is to-day being received by the financial world."

AMUSEMENTS.

Promise of the Week.

Several concerts are to occur this week, but no novelty is to be expected at any one of the City theatres. Miss MEHLIG'S concert will be given at Steinway Hall this evening. Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Mr. CHARLES WERNER will be the instrumentalists, and Mlle. CLARA PERL, a *débutante* here, the songstress. To-morrow Mr. J. LEVY will give a grand concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with the aid of numerous known artists. To-morrow, also a grand charity concert is to take place at Association Hall, Miss KELLOGG'S being the principal name mentioned in connection therewith. Wednesday, the Gottschalk memorial concert, planned by Mr. J. C. HANER, is to be put into execution. In respect of theatrical news, we observe that a special *matinée* of "Frou Frou." can be attended Wednesday at the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

Proposed Railroad Extension on Long Island.

The residents of Smithtown and the northern part of Brookhaven, have for a long time been agitating the subject of railroad communication. A number of meetings have been held during the past Winter, and committees have interviewed the officers of the Flushing and Northside and the Long Island Railroads, to see what arrangements could be made with those corporations for an extension of one of their lines to Port Jefferson through Middle Village, Stony Brook and Setauket. To make a connection with the Long Island Railroad seventeen miles only of track would be necessary, connecting at Northport with the Syosset branch. On the other hand, to connect with the Flushing and Northside Railroad, thirty-eight miles of new track would be necessary. To counterbalance the greater distance to be built is the fact, that greater facilities would be offered to the villages through which the road passed by the managers of the Flushing Road, and the distance would be much shortened to New-York (over five miles) than by the Long Island Railroad.

From neither Company could any offer be obtained, they both contending that the proposition must come from those desiring the railroad communication. A few days since an adjourned meeting was held at Newton's Hotel in Smithtown, and there it was determined to make a definite offer, also to Mr. [illegible] and the following proposition was agreed to: "That a subscription to the stock of the Long Island Railroad Company of an amount which shall be equal to $5,000 for each mile of road between Northport and Port Jefferson will be made as an inducement to the Company to extend its road to Port Jefferson." This would make a subscription of $85,000 for the extension. A Committee of three was appointed—Messrs. SMITH, WEBB and BURR—to make the proposed offer, and have power to call future meetings.

THE GREAT FULLERTON TRIAL

Commencement of the Case To-day—Dr. Alvah Blaisdell and Moses Dupuy as Witnesses for the Government—Important Testimony Expected from Them—Ex-President Johnson and William M. Evarts to give Testimony for Fullerton.

The trial of the celebrated Fullerton conspiracy case will commence in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD, this morning. It is expected to continue on every secular day during the next two weeks. District-Attorney PIERREPONT, of this City, District-Attorney TRACY, of Brooklyn, and ex-District-Attorney SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, will jointly conduct the prosecution. Among the counsel for the defence are Messrs. PORTER, EDWARD H. STOUGHTON, JOHN H. ANTHON, GRENVILLE T. JENKS and others. Dr. ALVAH BLAISDELL, whose trial and sentence to State Prison in January, 1869, on a charge of conspiracy against a Government official, attracted considerable attention at the time, will be introduced as a witness against FULLERTON, in addition to those whose names we published in the TIMES a short time ago. It is said that he will give very important testimony, of a highly damaging character to the accused. The fact of his imprisonment will not prevent his being received as a witness under the Federal laws. There is good reason for supposing that he will be pardoned immediately after the conclusion of the trial. He was brought here from Sing Sing on Monday last, and is now in Ludlow-street Jail. JACOB DUPUY is also at the latter place at present, but will be brought before the Circuit Court at the proper time to give his testimony in regard to the alleged conspiracy. It is reported that he will receive a pardon for the offence of which he was convicted, and for which he was sent to State Prison. Among the witnesses who are announced to appear for the defence are several distinguished persons, including ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON and Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, late Attorney-General of the United States.

Church Dedication at Hoboken.

Yesterday the interesting ceremony of dedicating the new chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Washington-street, Hoboken, was performed before a large congregation. The dimensions of this handsome edifice are sixty by eighty-three feet, with chapel in rear thirty-seven by ninety-seven feet. The front is composed of Connecticut brown stone, with side walls of brick. The chapel contains Sunday school room and class room, church parlor, &c. The dedicatory services were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. PORTER, after which Rev. ABEL STEVENS preached from Luke xix., 13, "Occupy till I come." The reverend preacher observed that poets, philosophers and novelists, and indeed all thoughtful men who do not rest their creed on revelation, are endlessly harping on the mournful strain of the mystery of life. The profoundest thinkers, in their highest flights, are as ignorant of their mission as the most degraded, except they are willing to accept the text. Man, for whom all nature seems to have been created, seems more of a failure than any other creature. And life is a failure if viewed only on this side of the grave.

In the evening Rev. J. C. NOBLES preached an interesting discourse, and dedicated the chapel according to the simple rites of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The proceedings were brought to a close by a collection being taken up, from which the liberal sum of $2,000 was realized.

The Cooper Institute Temperance Meeting.

Owing to the storm the attendance at the usual temperance meeting in the Cooper Institute was not large. Speaking of the hall, a new feature has been added to its beauties. This is a sort of organ-loft, picturesquely located to the right of the platform, and about eight feet above it. A small organ is placed there, which looks like music some time.

Mr. FLANIGAN presided last evening, and made a few preliminary remarks. He was the oldest P. W. G. P. of the Sons of Temperance now living, and expressed his thorough sympathy with the cause.

Captain CHARTERS, of Brooklyn, spoke at some length. He thought that those who engaged in the liquor traffic did it in defiance of humanity and of God. The practice of taking liquor in order to strengthen one was absurd, since the more liquor a man took the weaker he became. Veteran topers were styled "human sponges" by the speaker. Intemperance attacked first the men, then the women, then the children. The habit of drinking was a mortgage on a man's constitution, liable at any moment to be foreclosed.

Mr. C. E. ABBOTT spoke for the young men. He thought that nothing could promote their welfare so much as total abstinence. The evils of a "social glass" were alluded to, and the temperance pledge was regarded as a second declaration of independence. After a few remarks by E. Z. C. JUDSON, ("Ned Buntline,") and the reading of some notices by Rev. Mr. MERRITT, the meeting was dismissed.

The Early Christian Martyrs.

Mr. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, the celebrated blind preacher, preached a sermon on the "Early Struggles and Triumphs of Christianity," before a large congregation, at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Eighteenth-street, last evening. He gave a vivid account of the lives of St. Ignatius and St. Polycarp, the aged Bishop of Antioch, who were recognized as the fathers of the Church, together with the manner in which they were persecuted and put to death by the Roman populace. The sermon was interpreted with the dumb alphabet by one of the clergymen connected with the church, for the benefit of the deaf mutes who were in attendance.

Stabbing Affray in Newark.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning as a young man named WM. ROWLAN, who resides at No. 137 South Canal-street, Newark, was crossing the Mulberry-street Canal Bridge, at that place, in company with a friend, who was formerly on the Police force, he was met by a rough known by the name of "ARCHIE." It was exceedingly dark, and the two men stumbled against each other. Angry words ensued, and at length "ARCHIE" drew a knife and stabbed ROWLAN in the right side, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. ROWLAN'S friend was severely cut in the hand. ROWLAN was attended by Dr. DODD, the County Physician, who pronounces him out of danger.

Ninth Ward Grammar School.

The Grove-street school, of which Miss ISABELLA F. MCCORMACK is Principal, and Miss ELIZABETH POPE Vice-Principal and teacher, graduated and awarded the Grade A Certificate to the following young ladies on Friday last: Cora E. Pulver, Mary A. Aitken, Josephine W. Herrick, Jennie Bogart, Angie Wright, Mary E. Torbose, Emma L. Barnes, Julia Hill, Georgiana McPherson, Anna Voorhis, Jennie Montgomery, Carrie Rorke, Carrie Winep, Lilla Walker, Mary Thompson, Emma Hirst, Minnie Ridge, Angie Hall. In addition to the certificates, Miss A. AITKEN and Miss MARY TORBOSS were awarded the Kelly medals for marked excellence in their studies.

Stabbing Affray in Chatham-Street.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, CHARLES MILLER, a German residing at No. 20 Mulberry-street, was going through Chatham-street, when a young man threw a snow ball at him, whereupon MILLER knocked him down. In retaliation for this, a companion of the snow baller attacked MILLER with a knife, inflicting a severe wound on the head, and immediately fled, making his escape. The wounded man was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station House, where his wound was dressed, after which he was sent home.

Fine Opportunity for Judge Bedford.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions will open to-day. Judge BEDFORD, whose honesty and ability are undisputed, will preside during the month, and will have a good opportunity of distinguishing himself in as creditable a manner as did Recorder HACKETT at the February Term, when a very large criminal calendar was disposed of.

German Carnival Festivals Last Night.

The Comus Society of this City held their fifth and last carnival festival of the season at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue, last night. Mr. JULIUS KORN, the President of the Society, acted as President of the "Small Council," composed of eleven members, and Mr. LEWIS HERTWIG as Master of Ceremonies. Several songs, composed for the occasion, were sung by the assemblage, and comic addresses were delivered by Messrs. EUGENE BORINSKY, BERTHOLD PINKS, HUGO ROTHSCHILD and PHILIPP JESSELSOHN. The festival was an interesting entertainment, attended by a great many ladies and gentlemen, the latter wearing clowns' caps. The Comus Society will close their amusements of this season by a masquerade ball at Irving Hall, on the 22d inst.

The German singing society, "Humboldt Liedertafel," Mr. [illegible] [illegible], President, and Mr. FRED. [illegible], musical director, held a carnival festival at No. 242 Spring-street last night, which was also an amusing affair.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.

Its Observance in the Churches—Sermon by Father Preston on the "Nature of Christ's Sufferings."

Yesterday, the first Sunday in Lent, was observed in the several Episcopalian and Catholic Churches of the City with special celebrations, and the general services usual on such occasions. In the Cathedral, Mulberry street, solemn High Mass was offered up at 12 o'clock, Rev. Mr. STARRS officiating as High Priest, assisted by Father MCSWEENY as Deacon, Father MCGAU, Sub-Deacon, and Father CARNEY, Master of Ceremonies. After High Mass a Forty Hours' Adoration was commenced, and the Blessed Sacrament was exposed on the altar for general worship. During the day an immense concourse of people visited the church in fulfillment of the design for which the exposition was given, and in preparation for a proper observance of the Festival of Easter. In St. Stephen's and the other churches the celebrations were similarly observed, and equally well attended, and special addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered in the morning and evening. At St. Ann's Church, Eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Father PRESTON delivered the first of a series of Lenten discourses, on the subject of the nature of Christ's sufferings, selecting for his text the words, "Behold the Lamb of God, behold Him who taketh away the sins of the world."—St. John, i., 29. The reverend gentleman remarked that Christ and the Church were identical. We had no right or title to everlasting life. We forfeited our heavenly inheritance by our sins, original and actual. God was not bound in justice to provide us a redemption; His doing so was a gratuitous mercy on His part. The theme of Christ's suffering on Calvary was full of mystery and awe. He knew no mystery like the mystery of Christ. Our divine religion was a religion of mysteries of necessity, because it presented our relation with God, who was infinite, while we, His creatures, were finite. There was no mystery like the mystery of the Cross. It was a "stumbling block to the Gentiles, while to those who received it it was the power and the wisdom of God." Father PRESTON gave a powerful and touching description of the sufferings endured by Christ in his endeavor to redeem mankind from the moment the tyrannical order of Herod compelled His parents to carry Him for safety to Egypt, through all the phases of His sacred life, to the consummation of His great work by the sacrifice of Calvary. He dwelt with great force on the love He bore our race, as evinced in the dreadful ordeal through which He passed in the accomplishment of His great object, and concluded an earnest address of an appeal to the Catholics of the City to commemorate the first festival now approaching in a Christian spirit, by a proper participation in the saving sacraments of penance and the Eucharist.

The Missing Steamers.

We have no tidings of the missing steamers *City of Boston* and *Smidt*. An old seaman comments on the report of a steamship being seen as described, as follows:

The steamer *City of Boston* is a full-rigged ship, with yards on all three masts, whereas the vessel seen by Captain HOFFERS had yards only on the foremast. If it had been the missing steamer *City of Boston*, she would have been at Queenstown under sail alone as quickly as the *R. A. Kennedy* has made the passage from longitude 35 and latitude 48. The vessel seen, though lying to and blowing off steam, was probably doing something to her machinery, for if she had been permanently damaged in her motive power she would have been under canvas headed to the eastward. The steamer *Dacian*, from New-York, which arrived at Greenock on the 18th ult., was hove to four times during the passage, and had very severe weather, so that there is nothing unusual in a steamer being hove to even with the motive power in good order.

The Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society.

The forty-ninth annual report of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society was presented at the annual meeting, held yesterday evening, in the Academy of Music. The meeting, which was a large one, was presided over by Mr. DWIGHT JOHNSON. The report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. KIMBALL, and showed that the amount of cash received during the year was $21,047; the expenditure, $20,700. The Society employs 20 missionaries and 407 visitors. Of tracts distributed, there have been 1,527,322; Bibles and Testaments, 915. The Society had recorded 591 signatures to the temperance pledge. The number of families visited were 30,564; funerals attended to were 321; and 222 conversions are recorded.

GOLD PRICES.—The largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children, at E. A. BROOKS' two large establishments, No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan, No. 841 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.—*Home Journal.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At the residence of her son's, at Jamaica, L. I., suddenly, CAROLINE ANDERSON, wife of David Anderson.

Funeral to take place at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Tuesday, March 8, at 1 o'clock. Horse cars leave Howard House at East New-York every half hour. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

COGGESHALL.—On Sunday evening, JAMES M. COGGESHALL.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DILL.—At her residence, New-Jersey, on Saturday, March 5, 1870, ELIZABETH, wife of John Dill.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, Spottswood, N. J., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FAGAN.—On Friday morning, March 4, at her residence, No. 210 Waverley-place, ROSE, wife of Luke Fagan, in the 65th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where there will be a requiem mass on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAVERSTICK.—On Sunday afternoon, GEORGE W. HAVERSTICK, aged 45 years, at his residence, No. 22 Washington-place, suddenly.

HAZLETT.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 4, JOHN HAZLETT, M. D., aged 52 years.

His relatives and friends, and members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

JUDSON.—At his residence in Philadelphia, on Friday, March 4, in his 37th year, WILLIAM FRANCIS JUDSON.

McCLINTOCK.—On Friday morning, March 4, at 7¼ o'clock, at his residence, Madison, N. J., Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, President of Drew Theological Seminary.

Funeral services will take place in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Tuesday, March 8, at 12 M.

MEEKS.—On Friday, March 4, at Yorkville, AMELIA S., wife of Charles M. Meeks, aged 63 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church, corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

MEEKS.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday morning, March 5, ELIZA BORDEN PARKER, widow of Charles Meeks, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Canal-st., on Monday next, at 2¼ P. M. Cars will leave Hunter's Point, Long Island Railroad, at 1¼, and return at 4:30 P. M.

MITCHILL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Friday, March 4, of dropsy of the brain, CLARENCE BUEL, youngest child of Theo. C. and Tillie Mitchill, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Funeral services at Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

PEARSALL.—On Saturday evening, March 5, EDWARD, son of the late Thomas C. Pearsall, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 3 Waverley-place, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

RAIT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, at Ramsgate, England, ROBERT RAIT, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 159 West 44th-st., without further notice, on Wednesday, March 9, at 1½ o'clock.

RENNIE.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, March 4, PETER RENNIE, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother Robert, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Sing Sing, on Monday, March 7, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves this City at 10½ A. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 4:28 P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Rotherham, near Sheffield, England, on Wednesday, March 2, WILLIAM ROBINSON, nephew of Messrs. Thomas and Sydney Jessop, of Sheffield, aged 45 years.

SMITH.—On Sunday, March 6, CATHARINE, relict of the late Randall Smith, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse G. Keator, Claremont Hotel, Manhattanville.

STYMETS.—On Saturday, March 5, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Stephen Stymets, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, fell asleep in Jesus in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 4, SUSAN TITUS, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 7, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 119 Carlton-av., without further notice.

UNKART.—At Bremen, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH, widow of Edward Unkart, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Zion's Lutheran Church, Henry-st., near Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN IDERSTINE.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, March 4, HANNAH HALSTEAD, widow of the late Peter Van Iderstine, Sr., aged 70 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 109 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

WALTERS.—On Saturday, March 5, 1870, after a long and severe illness, WM. A., eldest son of Ruth and the late Dr. Wm. A. Walters.

Relatives and friends, also Constitution Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his mother, No. 217 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA,

Having just returned from a professional visit to Florida, offers the following advice to consumptives:

As it has been my duty to advise with invalids, giving them instructions in regard to the care they should take of themselves, and where their Winters should be spent, I used to make regular professional visits to the different leading cities, because it gave me more complete control of my patients. When I had opportunities of examining them, and found that their lungs were not so far gone as to be beyond the reach of healing, I at once, advised them to go home and stay in their rooms, keeping the temperature at from 65 to 70 degrees, and to exercise as much as they could within the limits of the room, in order that the free circulation of the blood might be kept up; and to take SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS. By implicitly following these directions hundreds have been saved, who, under almost any other circumstances, would have died a lingering death.

The ordinary method of treating consumptives is to advise them to go out into the fresh air. This generally pleases them, because the fresh air affords them temporary relief. But a reaction ensues, and the almost inevitable result is that they are continually taking little colds, which are scarcely perceptible at first, but which, in the end, prevent the healing of the diseased lungs.

As I have resolved to discontinue my professional visits to other cities, I paid a visit to Florida, for the purpose of ascertaining whether that region would not prove beneficial to invalids, and the conclusions at which I have arrived are these: The climate of Florida is admirably suited to consumptives. It is of an equable temperature, so that invalids can exercise in the open air without subjecting themselves to the danger of taking cold. The liver of a man of sedentary habits generally becomes torpid or inactive; hence exercise is absolutely essential to him. If he is of consumptive habits, this exercise cannot be safely taken in our changeable Northern climate, and hence the advantage of going to Florida.

I saw hundreds of consumptives there, many of them in a rapidly improving condition. They will get well if they persevere in the course they are pursuing. They had the advantage of open exercise in connection with the proper medical remedies. The majority of them are taking my medicines and are carrying out fully the idea I have been endeavoring to impress on the public mind, and that is, the free use of the Mandrake Pills.

The stomach of a consumptive patient, the liver and the bowels, are almost invariably in a dull or inactive condition. The stomach does not crave food, and if it did, could not digest it. It has not the power to convert it into good healthy blood, without which a cure of consumption is impossible. To make good blood is the office of food.

If the stomach and liver are in order, then digestion proceeds naturally, and of course with advantage to the patient. He grows in flesh, and consequently in strength, and as a natural sequence the lungs heal rapidly. Now all this is readily accomplished by the judicious use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic. They should be taken together for the following excellent reasons: The Pulmonic Syrup assists in ripening the impure matter in the lungs, and good blood takes its place; the Seaweed Tonic prevent the food from souring on the stomach, stimulates the coats of the stomach and assists digestion; the Mandrake Pills act on the liver, exciting it to vigorous action, causing a healthy secretion of bile, and carrying off the morbid indigestible matter.

In my opinion Florida is the place for consumptives, though there are some portions of it to be preferred to others, for the following reasons: Jacksonville is a desirable place in many respects, but it has the disadvantages of being located directly on the St. John's River, where heavy fogs and dews are frequent, and where, at times, fever and ague, and chills prevail, which are certainly anything else than beneficial to consumptives. St. Augustine has few advantages which cannot be found at home here in the North. It is a bleak place, located near the ocean; one day the atmosphere is oppressive, the next an overcoat becomes necessary. At Palatka patients do well. I have a great many there, all appearing to have good appetites, and gaining flesh and strength. Many of them would, to the casual observer, appear to have no lung disease, but appearances are deceptive. Rapid walking or the ascending of stairs would bring on coughing spells so violent as to astonish those not familiar with all the facts in their cases. But for these coughs they would, from their healthy appearance, be taken for perfectly sound persons.

I examined the lungs of a great number, and was amazed to find how seriously many of them had been diseased, but were healing nicely. But Palatka is not the most desirable place in Florida for consumptives; at least such is my opinion. There is too much low wet land in the vicinity. My own candid impressions are that Enterprise and Melonville are the best locations for invalids. The climate is not variable, and appears to be somewhat warmer than other locations visited by me. At Enterprise there is a large and very fine boarding house and hotel, known as the Brock House, its only fault being its location on the banks of Lake Monroe, which causes heavy dews at times.

Decidedly the best place in Florida for consumptives is at Major Mark's Hotel, two miles from Melonville, and about the same distance from the lake, right among the pines. The house is large and the table splendid, which is saying a good deal for Florida. I have come to the conclusion to recommend this spot to my patients, after having visited and carefully examined nearly all the places to which invalids are usually recommended. Those who desire to know more of Major Mark's Hotel can obtain the necessary information by directing a letter to him at Melonville, Orange County, Florida.

I do not desire to be understood as saying that these are the only desirable places in Florida for invalids. They are by all odds the best localities I visited, and for this reason I confidently recommend them.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,

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GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
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GAS FIXTURES,
IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU,
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

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Of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. WILL REMOVE MAY 1 to No. 515 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving Nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

FRIDAY, March 4, 1870.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

The minutes of the meeting held February twenty-eighth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance of property owners on Bond-street against laying McGonegal pavement in said street.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Dimond—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edwin S. Coles, Clerk of the Vestry of the Holy Light, Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and twenty-four cents, as a donation to be applied in the payment of taxes and assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Smith, one of the Trustees of the Manhattanville Presbyterian Church, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and seventy cents, as a donation to enable said trustees to pay assessments now due.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That vacant lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in.

Laid over.

By Alderman Welch—

That Essex-street, from Division to Stanton-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Laid over.

By Alderman Welch—

That Orchard-street, from Division to Houston-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

That vacant lot number seventy-four Mulberry-street be fenced in.

Laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That the salary of the First Marshal to the Mayor be increased to five thousand dollars, and the Second Marshal to three thousand five hundred dollars, per annum.

Laid over.

By Alderman Murray—

That the salary of the Assistant Librarian and Messenger to the Library of the Board of Alderman be fixed at the same rate per annum now paid to the Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

Laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That permission be given to John F. Walsh to drive piles on the south side of Clarkson-street pier, about twenty feet wide, and on a line of bulkhead, at his own expense.

Laid over.

On motion of Alderman Moore, the Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of the resolution to donate twenty-five thousand dollars to the House of the Good Shepherd.

The same was laid over.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from J. E. B. Nowlan to examine his pneumatic railway, to run on the arcade plan.

Which was accepted.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, returning resolution to extend the hospitalities of the City to Honorable William H. Seward, on the ground that said resolution was not, in his opinion, of such legislative character as to act thereon. The message being as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The annexed resolution, entitled "A Resolution to extend the hospitalities of the City to William H. Seward," reaches the Mayor in connection with certain ordinances demanding his official signature. In the Mayor's opinion it is not a resolution in any event calling for his approval or disapproval; and it has probably reached him by mistake. It is simply a resolution of the Common Council substantially appointing a Common Council Committee.

The Mayor, however, respectfully asks permission to call the attention of the Common Council to section (42) forty-two of the Charter, which reads as follows: "No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Referred to the Committee on Reception.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor returning, without his approval, resolution to pave Fifth-avenue with Stafford pavement, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The Mayor respectfully returns, with his objections, the ordinance providing for the paving of two miles of Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Central Park, with the Stafford Preserved Wood pavement.

Without entering into a general discussion of the subject, the Mayor deems it at this time sufficient to state that he finds legal objection in the resolution providing "That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance, among the owners and occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire."

The avenue is now paved with stone block, better known as Belgian pavement, and the aforesaid owners have already been assessed for that pavement. If there were no legal considerations involved in these references, it might be well in connection with the words "just and equitable" of the resolution for the Common Council to inquire whether it would not be more "just and equitable" that whenever a great thoroughfare needs a second (or re) pavement, for the expense to be borne by the entire City, as in the case of the Broadway pavement.

Probably nine-tenths of the vehicles used in the City of New-York during some parts of the year, from the heavy truck to the pony chaise, traverse portions of that great thoroughfare, the Fifth-avenue. The Mayor begs leave to suggest to the Common Council that some blocks of the Fifth-avenue pavement are in as good condition as they were in when they were first laid, and that wherever there has been wear and tear of the pavement it seems to be caused by the settling of the foundation. The blocks are all in good condition. At comparatively slight cost they could be reset upon an improved foundation (of sand, cement, &c., &c.,) which modern science has provided since the time when the Fifth-avenue block pavement was prepared.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Also, resolutions to pave with Paul National pavement Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The Mayor respectfully returns, with his objections, four several resolutions providing for the paving of two blocks in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, three blocks in Eighty-fifth-street, one block in One Hundred and Eleventh-street and four blocks in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street with the wooden pavement known as the Paul National pavement. His objections are, first, that the property holders in the vicinity of the streets named, and who will be assessed, are, according to his best opinion, unanimously opposed to it; secondly, for reasons which have been enunciated in previous messages, it does not seem to the Mayor to be advisable to contract on a large scale for experimental pavements. This is the seventh experimental pavement which has been brought to his official notice.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Also, resolutions to pave Fourth and Fifth streets, from the Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins Wood pavement.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870. }

Respectfully returned, with the objection that the property holders of a street once paved remonstrate so universally as they do in this case against being again assessed for a new combination of pavement, they ought not to be compelled (assuming it even to be legal) to pay the whole assessment for paying a second time.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

And resolution to pave First-avenue, from Houston to Thirty-ninth-street, with Robbins Wood pavement, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I respectfully return, without my approval, the resolution providing for the paving of First-avenue, from Houston to Thirty-ninth-street, with Robbins Excelsior pavement. My objection is similar to that indorsed on the resolution for paving Fourth-street, from the Bowery to Mangin-street, with the Robbins Wood pavement.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Which were received, laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the usual manner.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To place street lamp north side of Forty-sixth-street, one hundred and sixty feet east of Seventh-avenue; to flag sidewalk corner of Seventh-avenue and Twelfth-street; to donate one thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-five cents to the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled; to pay taxes and assessments, and to build a pier at the foot of Eightieth-street, East River.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To build a pier at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River; fixing the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places; to donate one thousand five hundred dollars to the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary; to lay a crosswalk across Madison-street, from southwest side of Roosevelt-street; to lay Belgian pavement in South-street, from Montgomery-street to Corlears-street; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third-street; also, in Ninety-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also, in First-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets; also, in Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets; to place and light street lamp opposite number four hundred and five East Fifteenth-street; to regulate, grade, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Sixth-street; and to permit J. Matthew Tierney to regulate, grade, &c., in front of his premises on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

On motion of Alderman Miller, veto messages of the Mayor of resolutions to lay Stow Foundation pavement in Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; in White-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; in Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; in Twenty-eighth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; in Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue B; in Fortieth-street, from Madison-avenue to North River; in Varick-street, from Franklin-street to Canal-street; in Thirtieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River; and in Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River, were taken from the table, and the same severally adopted, notwithstanding the objection of the Mayor, by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Negative—Alderman Dimond—1.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next, seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of the Past Week.

The real estate market has undergone no material change during the past week. The public sales at the Exchange displayed considerable activity on one or two days, but the property sold brought only the most moderate prices. The aggregate of auction sales amounted to $524,175. The transfers reported amounted to $3,583,641.

This week there are several important sales, including the leases of the remainder of the old hospital grounds, which will be disposed of by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., on Tuesday. This includes twenty-four lots on Duane, Church and Thomas streets.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Front-st., s. s., 100.5 ft. e. of Jackson-st., 25x100	$14,960
Henry-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x100	10,700
35th-st., s. s., 79.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20.2x98.9	20,000
47th-st., n. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	21,000
82d-st., n. s., 322.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., (gore lots, of which one only touches the street line) } 88th-st. and 4th-av., s. e. corner, 25x100 }	8,500
96-th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.11	4,000
140th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x99.11	10,000
1st-av., w. s., 84.8 ft. s. of 34th-st., 21.1x100, ½ share	6,000
8th-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 118th-st., 25.2x100	4,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 1,162, 5 years, per year	$4,000
Carmine-st., No. 88, 5 years, per year	1,800
Cherry-st., No. 114, 5 years, per year	2,750
Maiden-lane, No. 106, 10 years, per year	2,000
Norfolk-st., No. 29, 1 year	500
Perry-st., No. 153, 21 years, per year	800
Wooster-st., Nos. 216, 218 and 218½, 5 years, per year	3,500
Avenue C, No 125, 3 years, per year	1,600
9th-av., No. 595, stores, &c., 2 years, per year	600
58th-st. and 3d-av., s. w. corner, store, &c., 7½ years, per year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Carroll-st., s. w. s., 436.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x132.10x100.5x112.4 } 1st-st., n. e. s., 425 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 125x100 } ½ share	$19,166
G-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	600
Henry and Pacific sts., n. e. corner, 50x100	18,000
Powers-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	4,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 80x100	4,000
Rapalyea-st., n. s., 254 ft. w. of Henry-st., 100x15 x15x85x25	6,750
Stockton-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	6,500
Smith-st., w. s., 40 ft. s. of North 2d-st., 20x75	3,800
2d-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Bond-st., h. and l., 20x100	6,500
8th-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 20x74.6	1,250
North 9th-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. of 2d-st., 25x100	400
22d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100, error in deed	1,700
Carlton-av., w. s., 395.7 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 22x100	7,600
Carlton-av., w. s., 395.7 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 22x100	4,300
Central-av., n. e. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Himrod-st., 25x100	225
Cypress Hill Plank road, s. s., 907 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 175x160x176.3x181	375
De Kalb-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 20x100 } De Kalb-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 100x100 } ½ share	20,000
Harrison-av., n. e. s., 70 ft. n. w. of Hewes-st., 20x80	1,450
Harrison-av., n. e. s., 90 ft. s. e. of Hooper-st., 20x72	1,250
Lewis-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Pulaski-st., 20x100	8,000
Pennsylvania-av., 40 ft. w. of, and Virginia-av., 175 ft. n. of, (rear lot,) 20x74x—x—	800
Pennsylvania and South Carolina avs., n. e. corner, 25x110	3,000
Putnam-av., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Hunter-st., 20x80	9,000
Washington-av., e. s., 30 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 122x70.9x22x40.4x100x30.8	25,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Wall-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 50x100	$700

Hempstead.

High-st., w. s., adjoining Abrams', 106x176	$2,000

Long Island City.

Jackson-av., s. s., 79.1 ft. w. of East 4th-st., 87.11x27.5	$1,600
East 3d-st., n. s., 230.8 ft. w. of East-av., 19.4x65x238.8x25	1,000

New Astoria.

Lots Nos. 456 and 457, block 13, 50x100	$640

Winfield.

Lots Nos. 11 and 12, Fisk-av., 50x100	$300
Lot No. 19, Fisk-av., 25x100	125

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Castleton.

Shore road, adjoining A. Livingston's, indefinite, Julia A. Meigs	$3,600
Shore road, adjoining Charles Turner's 47x94x68x94	nom.
Taylor-st., B. F. Roe's property, adjoining J. J. Dechaux, 50x17	100

Newberryville.

Wood road, John Dunnigan's, 25x100	$650

Westfield.

One acre, adjoining Peter Winant's, (Annie M. Travis')	$200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mount Pleasant.

Clinton-st., e. s., adjoining Michael Donohue's, 64x100	$1,150

Morrisania.

Union-st., n. s. part lot No. 41, North Melrose, 25x100	$700

New-Rochelle.

New-Rochelle to White Plains road, s. s., adjoining T. H. Burling's, 164 acres	$35,000

West Farms.

Bleecker-av., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Newall-st., 100x178	$500
Bleecker and Canal sts., n. e. corner, 182x178 } Park-av. and Lorrillard Terrace, s.e. cor., 122x221 }	2,666
Bleecker-st. and Newell-av., s. e. corner, 100x182	540
Bleecker and Barker sts., n. e. corner, 180x304	2,220
Fulton-st. and Barker-av., s. w. corner, 100x166	680
Fulton-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Monroe-av., 75x174	450
Fulton-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Monroe-av., 100x200 } Oliver-av. and Elm-st., n. e. corner, 100x200 }	3,980
Locust-av., n. e. s., lot No. 10, Samuel Ryer, 27x100	250
Sheridan-st. and Monroe-av., n. w., corner, 146x200	980
Taylor-av., n. w. s., lot No. 144, Belmontville, 50x100	510
Washington and Oliver avs., n. e. corner, 200x250	2,740

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

McKeanie-st., w. s., 389 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 178x200	$3,500
New-Jersey Railroad-av., adjoining Van Waggoner's, 30x95	2,000
Ferry-st., s. s., adjoining property of Plank Road Co., 177x68x120x188	2,500
Murray-st. and Pennsylvania-av., s. e. corner, 30x108	10,000
Broad-st., w. s., 23 ft. s. of W. King's, 18.6x56	16,000
South-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Broad-st., 30x87.4	7,500
A. Hagemann to A. Herzinger, 2,500 sq. ft.	1,300

Caldwell.

J. Barge to G. V. Orden, 14 acres	$2,500

Clinton.

Clinton and Johnson avs., s. w. corner, 50x176	$10,000

Woodside.

Newark and Belleville H. C. av., 407 ft. s. of Bennet's, 50x113	$1,500

West Orange.

Newark and Mt. Pleasant turnpike, (Fist Mountain,) 279.6x165x187.8	$30,000

East Orange.

William-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lincoln-st., 50x124	$1,500
William-st., n. s., adjoining N. Williams' property, 27x135.6	1,500
Steuben-st., w. s., 417 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 376x150	4,250
Carlton-st., n. s., 380 ft n. e. of Prospect-st., 50x187	1,000
Carlton-st., s. s., 103 ft. n. e. of Lincoln-st., 60x216	7,500
Central-av and Evergreen-place, n.e. cor., 150x375	15,000

Hudson County—Jersey City.

Brunswick and South-2d-sts., n. w. cor., 25x75	$6,600
Lease—Morgan-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Provost-st., 20x100, (5 years, per year)	200

Hudson City.

Tonnelle-av., e. s., W. H. Aikers, 833-1,000 acre, adj. Long Dock	$12,000
Bergen-av., w. s., lot No. 351, Washington Village Association, 25x62	650
Scott-st., s. s., lot No. 27, Hespe & Weber's map, 25x100	600
Lot No. 26, Block No. 1, Map Hudson Grove	900

Bergen.

Grove-st., s.s., lot No. 49, block No. 13, (Claremont)	$900
Hudson-av., lot No. 15., N. Hild's lot, 50x240	3,000

Union

Washington-av., lot No. 9, Fisher's lot, 25x100	$500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, French roof, high stoop, basement and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed, plumbed throughout with lead-encased block tin pipe; will be sold furnished, or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x60, lot 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 325 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL— One of the most complete and perfect houses, newly and expensively furnished, and for sale, as the owner is about going to Europe; possession at an early day; price for all as it stands, except silver and linen, $115,000; the decorations, painting and furniture can hardly be surpassed; location between 5th and Madison avs., on the crown of Murray Hill. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 24 WEST 9TH-ST., A FOUR story high-stoop Philadelphia-brick-front house, 25x57; lot half the block; house in good order; has all improvements; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY MODERN DESIRABLE well-built brown-stone basement dwelling, 20x60, lot 100 feet, on 31st-st., near Madison-av., for sale at a special bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY DESIRABLE houses on 15th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 37th, 48th and 50th sts. Prices from $14,000 to $32,000. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, and No. 595 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, on West 19th-st., near 5th-av.; full size; handsomely furnished and in perfect order; price low; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET— Nos. [illegible] Maiden-lane, 5 lofts to let, low rent; Nos. 5 and [illegible] Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN New-Jersey, about an hour by rail from Wall-st., and near depot; rent about $800 per annum. Address Box No. 791 Post Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK RESIDENCE FOR SALE—[illegible] full lots; house contains twenty rooms; has all modern improvements, with stable and carriage house on premises; situated within two blocks of Park, on west side; property rapidly improving in value. For description and particulars address Box No. 2,485 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO French roof frame houses on Washington-av., one on Adams-st., near ferries; one on Vanderbilt-av., 8 rooms; will be sold cheap. ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, and No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT RIDGEFIELD, Conn.—A large double house, 50 feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with 12 acres of land, in the centre of the village. The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon the elevated position. The connections by railroad with New-York, now completed and in progress, offer great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 149 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A gentleman's country seat, built in Italian villa style, having about fourteen rooms, with grounds handsomely laid out, fine shade trees, abundance of choice fruit, stable, carriage house and poultry yard, and a fine well of purest water. The property commands a fine view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. A very desirable family residence, and in complete order for immediate occupation. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD.—A RESIDENCE, WITH seven acres, situated on slope of the mountain, commanding fine views; the house is well adapted for a boarding house or a seminary; contains twenty-two rooms, range, furnace and hot and cold water; sloping lawn, well shaded; abundance of fruit; a never-failing spring, the finest in the county; $14,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

NEWARK, N. J., IS PECULIARLY adapted as a place of residence for New-York business men, being but thirty minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over one hundred trains daily. It combines beauty of location, accessibility, health and cheapness. Seventy houses for sale near stations at prices ranging from $2,000 to $30,000. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 50x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NORWALK, Conn., good large house, 13 rooms, carriage house, stable and one acre; fine shade trees, shrubbery and garden; abundance of fruit; near cars; for sale cheap or exchange for New-York property; photograph at my office. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar-st.

ALL WANTING TO OWN HOMES, with easy way to pay for them while occupying, should send for pamphlet, (which are free,) showing how it can be done at Elizabethport, N. J., a place desirable in every respect. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—ELEGANT PROPERTY, over 7 acres; six minutes' walk from depot, magnificent views, 2,000 feet frontage on three avenues; residence modern conveniences; stable, carriage house, fruit, ornamental trees; sale low; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 73 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 363 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FRONTING ON MANHASSET Bay, L. I., 21 acres; fine soil; gardens, abundance of fruit, flowers and shade; good large house, barn and carriage house; at a bargain. O. G. BENNET, No. 57 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.— A Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at 56 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—NEWARK-AV. BOULEVARD, 100 feet wide, wooden pavement; only seven minutes from depot; choice lots with builder's loan; no cash required. EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FAR ROCKAWAY—ON THE SEASHORE. —For sale a desirable place of 4½ acres, with good house, having all the necessary conveniences, stable, garden, lawn, &c.; six minutes' walk from depot; price $11,000. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE LARGE mansion, situated on the banks of the Harlem River, surrounded by a fine lawn and magnificent old shade trees; is accessible by six different means of communication at every five minutes during the day, and fifteen minutes in the night; amount of ground can be arranged to suit; is well adapted for a boarding house or an institution; would exchange for a well-located City house. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE- front house to let on 5th-av., near 30th-st., full front, in good order, and has all improvements. Rent, $6,000. Also others on the same avenue near 50th and 57th sts., just finished, being some of the finest locations in the City; houses first class in every respect, and will be rented on fair terms. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, and No. 595 6th-av.

TO LET AT PATERSON, N. J., A large frame dwelling, containing fourteen or fifteen rooms, with stable and about three acres of lawn attached; gas and water in the house; situate on York-av., about fifteen minutes' walk from the depot; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED —The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms, inquire on the premises. Also, to let, the fine stable, No. 21 West 44th-st.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET OR for sale, two handsome houses, with every convenience that can be desired; grounds elegantly laid out; ten minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to L. C. SANFORD, No. 153 Bowery, under the bank.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 68x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner Fulton-st.; also, offices on the third floor, fronting on Broadway and Fulton-st.; one of the most desirable locations for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 16 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE ELIGIBLE building, No. 152 Broadway, corner of John-st. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT STORE AND basement Nos. 261 and 263 Bowery, now ready for occupancy. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery, under the bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY store, No. 205 South-st., opposite Pier No. 38 East River; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. P. VALENTINE, No. 61 James-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with covenants for renewals, the plot of ground now occupied by the North Dutch Church, being 105 feet on Fulton-st., 101 feet on Ann-st. and 118 feet 6 inches on William-st. For terms apply at the office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 6, No. 192 Broadway.

FACTORIES TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, March 15,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
SPLENDID EIGHTEENTH WARD (BROOKLYN) PROPERTY,
FOR RESIDENCES OR STORES.
MYRTLE-AV., CORNER ON TWO RAILROADS.

MYRTLE-AV. AND CHESNUT-ST., (Railroad on each)—Southeast corner, splendid business lot.

CHESNUT-ST., (De Kalb-av. Railroad)—Southeast side, 75 feet 4 inches southwest of Myrtle-av., 9 splendid lots.

CENTRAL-AV.—South side, entire front between Chesnut and Stockholm sts., 9 lots.

STOCKHOLM-ST.—Northwest side, 95 feet southwest of Central-av., 9 lots.

NOTE.—The above property is most eligibly situated in the most growing part of the city; the surroundings are excellent; its geographical position will insure a future value that can now scarcely be estimated.

ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

CENTRAL-AV. AND JACOB-ST.—Southwest corner, 5 lots.

EVERGREEN-AV. AND IVY-ST.—Northeast corner, 5 lots.

Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY, PELL, CANAL, RIVINGTON, CLINTON, WEST 41ST AND 47TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Ferdinand Reed and Lewis B. Reed, Jr., executors of Lewis B. Reed, deceased:

BOWERY—Three lots and the buildings on southwest corner of Bowery and Pell sts., Nos. 14, 16 and 18; together 75x100 feet.

PELL-ST.—Lot of land and buildings, adjoining the above, on the rear, known as No. 9; 25x94 feet.

CANAL-ST.—Two lots and buildings on south side of Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., Nos. 114 and 116; each 20x50 feet.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Southwest corner of Clinton-st., lot and buildings; 25x100 feet.

WEST 41ST-ST.—Six lots and buildings on south side of West 41st-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.; together 136x98.9 feet.

WEST 47TH-ST.—First-class four-story brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., No. 60; all modern improvements; frescoed and in perfect order; house 21x50; lot 100 feet 5 inches.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will lease at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital,

THE 24 LOTS

in the block bounded by Broadway, Church, Duane and Thomas sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
GEORGE D. H. GILLESPIE,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 69 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Washington-square, south, (4th-st.,) between Wooster and Thompson sts., and about 26 feet east of New-Laurens-st., and known as No. 69. The house is 24.11 in width, about 100 feet deep, including extension, and has all the modern improvements. The lot is 24.11x119 feet, with a rear lot adjoining, on the east side of 19x25 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON AMITY-ST., 4TH-AV., 41ST, 56TH, 102D AND 103D STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Sale by order of the executors of Theodore Ross, executor of James Moncrief, deceased.

AMITY-ST.—The valuable two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 102 Amity-st., adjoining corner of Sullivan-st.; lot 25x95.1½.

WEST 41ST.—The desirable four-story brick English basement houses and lots, Nos. 11 and 11½ West 41st-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; lots each 12.6x98.9.

WEST 56TH-ST.—2 gores, south side, 125 feet east of 10th-av., together, 50 feet front by 37.7¾ east side and 34.4 west side.

4TH-AV.—8 lots west side, entire front, between 102d and 103d sts., each 25x80 feet.

EAST 102D-ST.—11 full lots, north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.

EAST 103D-ST.—12 full lots, south side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.

For maps apply at the office of EDWARD F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st., or of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STORE ON MAIDEN-LANE AND DWELLING ON EAST 27TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., by order of Jonathan Edwards and W. R. McCready, executors of Ann McCready:

EAST 27TH-ST.—The three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot No. 72 East 27th-st., south side, 150 feet west of Lexington-av.; house 25x60 feet, in good order and contains all the conveniences. Lot 25x98.9.

MAIDEN-LANE—The valuable store No. 81 Maiden-lane, north side, 80.3 feet west of Gold-st.; store covers entire lot, being 25.11 front, 23.11 rear, 98.5 east side, 88 feet west side.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—SOUTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON-PLACE AND MERCER-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

SOUTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON-PLACE AND MERCER-ST.—The valuable four-story brick building known as the St. Julien Hotel, being 49 feet 9 inches on Mercer-st. and 100 feet on Washington-place, and in the rear of the Broadway property.

SAMUEL RIKER, Attorney.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—DUANE AND HUDSON STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, referee:

DUANE-ST., NO. 158—Lot with building, 24.11x94.

HUDSON-ST., NO. 20—Lot adjoining above, on the rear, about 30.9x50 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st., on the southeast corner of West-st.

Also, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.

Also, Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Sale without reservation.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, ON MONDAY, March 7, at 12 M., by STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.—East 117th-st., south side, 259 feet 11 inches east of 4th-av.; lot 20x100.11, with two-story brick-basement high-stoop frame dwelling house thereon; immediate possession; terms easy.

Westchester County, one quarter mile from Fordham Depot, fronting Southern Boulevard, Webster and Washington avs., admirable hotel site of about one acre and a half, with modern two-story, attic and cellar frame house, 40x40, stable, carriage house; terms easy.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY to purchase a small house on 61st-st.; gas and water; newly papered and painted; handy to cars, schools and churches. We call the attention of parties desiring a reasonable priced house. The above property will be offered at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, March 8, at 12 o'clock, by

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.,
where maps and full particulars may be obtained.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, AT 12 M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

WARREN-ST.—First-class five-story brick store, No. 94, next to Greenwich-st., in first-rate order, and contains gas, Croton and dumb waiter; possession May 1. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 272 SPRING-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SPRING-ST.—The valuable lot, with two-story attic and basement brick-front house, No. 272 Spring-st., south side, between Hudson and Varick sts. Lot 25 feet front, 78 feet deep on west side and 100 feet on east side; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 62 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 467 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 467 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,043 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

LEVY & BORG,

NO. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

OFFER FOR SALE TO INVESTORS THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES:

Mobile and Ohio First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.

Macon and Brunswick First Mortgage Bonds, indorsed by State of Georgia.

Atlantic and Gulf First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

Greenville and Columbus Seven Per Cent. Bonds, First Mortgage, guaranteed by State of South Carolina.

New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.

Mississippi Central First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALITY.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
H. H. BAXTER, No. 17 Broad-st.,	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 28 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 18[illegible], was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 66 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate.

ROBERT C. BROWN.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & Co.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE
50-YEAR BONDS,

At 95, Free of United States Tax.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by new current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

STATE OF MISSOURI.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF

DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,000,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, March 11, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1860.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, March 12, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, }
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

New-York, March 1, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 AND 12 PER CENT.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., }
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870. }

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 8, 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. CONRAD, President.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 200 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1870. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 8. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.

Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, } W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents. JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 1, 1870. }

On and after this date, all foreign merchandise landed under general order from the Cunard, Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers, discharging at Jersey City and at Hoboken, will be sent to Bonded Warehouses Nos. 311 and 313 West-st.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

THE FREE TRADE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Committee on Subscriptions appointed at the Merchants' Free Trade Meeting have additional subscriptions to report. The following is the complete list:

Stewart Brown	$5,000	John J. Cisco	$250
C. H. Marshall	5,000	James Tinker	250
Mahlon Sands	5,000	F. Schuchardt & Sons	250
R. B. Minturn	2,500	R. Irvin & Co.	250
B. H. Hutton	1,000	Escher & Co.	250
Arnold, Constable & Co.	1,000	M. Morgan's Sons	250
H. W. Richmond	1,000	A. Person Harriman & Co.	250
Jackson S. Schultz	500	Fabbri & Chauncey	250
George Cabot Ward	500	Geo. L. & A. C. Kingsland, Jr.	250
Thomas Holland	500	Van Wart & McCoy	250
John L. Griswold	500	W. J. Sloane & Co.	250
Samuel McLean	500	W. H. Smith & Son	250
William Lottimer	500	B. L. Solomon & Sons	250
F. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co.	500	Jay & Co.	250
Francis Cottenet	500	McKesson & Robbins	250
Anson Phelps Stokes	500	Recknagle & Co.	250
H. W. T. Mali	500	Aymar & Co.	250
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	500	Duden, Fries & Co.	200
Naylor & Co.	500	Lanman & Kemp	200
M. K. Jesup & Co.	500	Wilmerdings, Hoguet & Co.	150
Babcock Bros & Co.	500	V. S. Magnin, Guedin & Co.	100
J. Boorman Johnston & Co.	500	Edward T. Davison	100
E. S. Jaffray & Co.	500	J. B. Alexander & Co	100
Dennistoun, Westfeldt & Co.	500	R. C. Ferguson	100
		A. P. Montant	100
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	500	Passavant & Co.	100
Chas. Luling & Co.	500	R. Simmons & Co.	100
A. Iselin & Co.	500	David Lamb & Co.	100
Alfred Pell	250	J. L. Allien & Co.	100
Royal Phelps	250	Sampson & Bro.	100
F. A. Hasenclever	250	Thos. F. Youngs	100
Henry Barbey & Co.	250	J. & Hugh Auchincloss	100
Townsend & Montant	250	Cash	670
Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co.	250	Cash	650
		Cash	525

A Committee on Subscriptions, consisting of fifty merchants, was appointed, only a few of whom have reported their collections. Subscriptions may be sent to CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Treasurer, No. 38 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN EIGHT-OARED barge (better for six oars,) built by Darling; is in excellent condition and possession can be had immediately. For further particulars address H. M. S., Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.

One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,383.

Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.

One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.

One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,693.

Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,513, 16,836, 31,571, 13,163.

Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,140.

One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

$5,000 REWARD.

The Bar Association of the City of New-York hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 12th inst., committed a murderous assault upon DORMAN B. EATON, Esq. Said reward to be payable only on conviction.

By order of the Executive Committee.

HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.

WM. G. CHOATE, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1870.

FURNITURE.

WARREN, WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF DAKIN & GILLESPY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. DAKIN retiring from business. J. W. GILLESPY will continue the business under his own name.

G. W. B. DAKIN,
J. W. GILLESPY,
No. 20 New-st.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1870.

SAFES.

FIREPROOF SAFES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at reduced prices, at No. 43 Cortlandt-st., next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA..........March 12 | AUSTRALIA.....April 2
CAMBRIA........March 19 | COLUMBIA......April 9
ANGLIA.........March 26 | EUROPA........April 16

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9 | Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10 | China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16 | Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17 | Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23 | Tarifa, Thursday, April 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........April 13, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,) March 21.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY. Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND Long Branch.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th......10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th...12:00 M.	Friday, 11th.......10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th... 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th....... 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th.... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th.. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th... 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th.. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th....... 8:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 9th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

One (1) set brass side cutters for Ball & Williams' planer; two (2) sets do., for Smith & Co.'s moulding machine; two (2) sets mortice chisels, and two do. boring bits, Ball & Williams makers; one (1) set rubber springs for Ball & Williams' planer; 10,000 pounds pure dry white lead, best quality; 24 wire gauges; 24 dozen brass cup hooks, 1¼ inches.

The honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future, bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona-fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE,

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH STONE PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870. The blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:

Width, 3½ to 4½ in.; length, 6 to 8 in.; depth, 7 to 8 in.

All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.

Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks."

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

GEO. O. CARPENTER, Chairman Committee on Paving.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich patterns black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch wareroom, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 53 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 6[illegible] 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
GARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
CLOTHS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS.

All our Various **DEPARTMENTS** replete with **NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS**, at Prices Corresponding to the **DECLINE IN GOLD.**

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

CANAL, MERCER AND HOWARD STS.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S CARPET DEPARTMENT is now open, where can be found all the newest designs and colorings in

MOQUETTE,
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS,
MATS, RUGS,
OILCLOTHS, &c.,

to which additions will be made on the arrival of every steamer. Our customers and the public are respectfully solicited to examine our stock.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PLAIN, FIGURED AND STRIPED TERRIES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED FRENCH SATINS.
TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
APPLIQUE AND GUIPURE DROP CURTAINS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS.
SHADES, CORNICES, &C.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, March 7, a fresh lot of SHAWLS, DIRECT FROM INDIA, which they will offer at great bargains.

SQUARE SHAWLS, FRINGED ALL ROUND, AT $40 AND $50.

RICH SHAWLS, EQUALLY CHEAP.

The balance of GEO. A. HEARN'S SHAWLS, FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BROCHE AND FANCY **SHAWLS.**

THE SPRING IMPORTATION is now open, in new designs and colorings, and offered at the present LOW PRICE OF GOLD:

Filled-centred Broche Shawls, $10, worth $14.
Filled-centred Broche Shawls, $12, worth $16.
Filled-centred Broche Long Shawls, $18, worth $22.
Open-centred Broche Long Shawls, $15, worth $20.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, March 7, a new and elegant assortment of NOVELTIES in GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' AND BOYS' TIES AND SCARFS.

SASHES AND SASH RIBBONS.
PARIS EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN BOSOMS.
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

N. B.—SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, BREAKFAST JACKETS, and "ROBES DE CHAMBRE" made to order.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

AT KINZEY'S,

SELLING OFF
IN CONSEQUENCE
OF
REMOVAL
TO OUR
NEW STORE.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
RICH ROMAN PLAID RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c.
RICH SATIN RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 85c.
RICH ROMAN STRIPED RIBBONS, 25c.
PEARL EDGE TRIMMING RIBBONS, 50c., piece.
CORD EDGE RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 65c., piece.
ROMAN TIES, 25c. to 85c.

AT KINZEY'S
BARGAINS
BEFORE REMOVAL.

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 15c. to 25c., piece.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., piece.
SILK FRINGES, 25c., 50c., piece.
SILK GIMPS, 25c., 50c., 60c., piece.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, 25c., piece.
COLORED SILK VELVETS, 10c., 25c., piece.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 50c. piece, worth $1 50.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 75c. piece, worth $2.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, $1 piece, worth $2 50.
SATINS AND VELVETS CLOSING OUT.

GOODS FOR CURRENCY
AT LESS THAN
GOLD COST.

BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. spool.
BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. skein.
BEST MACHINE SILK, 50-YARD SPOOLS, 5c.
BEST MACHINE SILK, 100-YARD SPOOLS, 10c.
BEST LINEN THREAD, 9c. dozen hanks.
BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 3c. spool.
FINE LINEN BRAIDS, 6c. dozen pieces.
REAL SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.
BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 4c. paper.
BEST NEEDLES, PATENT WRAPPERS, 5c. paper.
ASSORTED COLORS SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c. piece.
FINE ALPACA BRAIDS, 36-YARD PIECES, 40c.
WIDE ALPACA BRAIDS, 36-YARD PIECES, 58c.

BARGAINS IN EVERY
DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, IVORY HANDLES, 10c.
FINE PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS, 50c., 75c. for 12 dozen.
BEST CROCHET COTTONS, 5c. spool.
BEST ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
BEST FRENCH WORKING COTTONS, 1c.
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS, 2c., 6, 9c., 12c., 20c.
PEARL AND FANCY SLEEVEBUTTONS, 10c. pair.
JET SETS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c.
FANCY GILT SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
RUBBER, IVORY, AND STEEL CROCHET NEEDLES, 3c.
FANCY GILT BUTTONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. dozen.
FANCY JET AND STEEL BUTTONS, 5c. dozen.
FANCY CLOAK AND DRESS BUTTONS, 5c. dozen.
FANCY BRACELETS, 6c. pair.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.
GOODS AT LESS
THAN COST OF
IMPORTATION.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
WORKED INSERTIONS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c.
FINE DIMITY DOUBLE BANDS, 15c.
CASHES AND OTHER RUFFINGS, 25c. piece.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 25c. for 12 yards.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 18c.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 11c., 15c., 25c.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c.

GOODS
AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, 43c., 50c., 75c., 85c.
LOTS OF MISSES KID GLOVES, 40c.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 50c., 75c. pair.
ALEXANDRA KID GLOVES, ALL COLORS, 95c.
LOTS OF HOSIERY CHEAP.

WILL REMOVE ABOUT
APRIL 1, TO NEXT BLOCK ABOVE.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

A magnificent assortment of Hamburg edgings and insertions.
Madeira or guipure bands for pique dresses.
1,000 yards real Italian Val. edging, 12½c. per yard.
Real point, point applique, Val. laces, collars.
Sets coiffures, barbes, &c.
Black thread, guipure and French laces.
Also, just opened, a choice lot of Llama lace jackets and sacques.
Kid gloves, splendid quality, in all colors, $1 per pair.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 7[illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
GREAT ATTRACTION.
UNPARALLELLED BARGAINS.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer at retail on MONDAY, March 7, 120 pieces of superior Black Silk at less than wholesale prices. We would remind the patrons of the house and the public generally that the opportunity to purchase this very desirable article of dress at so reasonable a price cannot be repeated for the next twelve months.

The following is a schedule of the very lowest cash price for which they can be sold:

5 pieces	black Gros De Rhine	80
5 "	black Gros de Rhine, better	$1 00
7 "	Taffeta, 24 inches	1 45
6 "	real Lyons Taffeta, 24 inches	1 70
4 "	extra super Taffeta, 24 inches	2 00
6 "	Gros Grain, 22 inches	1 40
11 "	Gros Grain, much better, 22 inches	1 50
9 "	Gros Grain, extra heavy, 24 inches	1 75
8 "	Gros Grain, double extra, 22 inches	1 85
6 "	Drap de France, 22 inches	2 15
7 "	Drap de France, double chain, 24 inches	2 25
4 "	Drap de France, extra fine, 24 inches	2 30
5 "	Drap de France, extra fine, 26 inches	2 50
6 "	Drap de France, satin finish, 24 inches	2 85
7 "	Bellon, satin finish, 24 inches	3 00
5 "	Bellon, satin finish, 26 inches	3 20
6 "	extra super, 24 inches	3 50
5 "	Cashmere de Sol, 24 inches	3 70
7 "	Cashmere de Sol, 26 inches	3 95
4 "	Bonnet de Sol, 24 inches	4 20
6 "	Bonnet de Sol, 26 inches	4 50

In order to facilitate sales and avoid confusion the price of each piece will be marked in plain figures, from which there will be no deviation, either at wholesale or retail.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing, or general housework, by an intelligent, industrious and competent girl; is respectful, trustworthy and neat; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, a situation; understands all kinds of game, meats, soups, jellies, desserts, and makes good bread; can bone and lard; former employers can be seen for references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washer; can do French fluting, ladies' fine muslins in best manner; good City references; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress or general housework, with the privilege of a boy 10 years old, with moderate wages. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 552 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; can do French and English cooking; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, creams, good baker, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, economical in the management of the kitchen, a situation as cook in a small private family. Address or call at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; good reference. Can be seen at No. 202 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a very respectable young woman; efficient nurse; good seamstress; operates on machine, &c.; good City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, the care of a gentleman's place for the Summer; can give the best of references. Call or address No. 591 3d-av., third floor, front.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN would like to engage with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; first-class references. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT American woman, a situation as a good cook and to wash and iron, in the City or country. Call at No. 60 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress; can take the place of a man; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., corner 29th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation to take care of children; is willing to assist in chamberwork or housework. Apply for two days at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FIRST-CLASS HELP, SUCH AS COOKS, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses and chambermaids, may always be found at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; has four years' experience in this country; understands hot and cold grapery, greenhouse; is capable of taking entire charge of any gentleman's place; reference to his former employers. Call or address R. P. for one week, seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; he as farmer and gardener or coachman and groom; she as general servant and dairy maid; also by a single man as porter, bartender, or packer in a dry goods store. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, (basement,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good city driver; has good City reference; the country no object. Address L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable French waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptional City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant single man who thoroughly understands his business; can show four years' unexceptionable references. Address F. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (Protestants,) the man as coachman, the wife as cook; both excellent servants; have no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 642 3d-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and plain gardener, or would take charge of a small farm; wife good plain cook, and understands dairy work; good references. Address L. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; is a good and careful driver and an excellent groom; has first-class City reference; willing and obliging. Address W. K., 252 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; understands the business well, and can give the best of references. Call on or address P. H., at seed store, 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a German; married; no incumbrances; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address L. E., seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the care of a greenhouse or grapery; has the best of reference. Address F. V., Box No. 196, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant waiter man; good City reference. Apply at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 211 West 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, who has held a position of trust and responsibility in a large house recently declined business, desires a position as confidential clerk, cashier or bookkeeper in a commercial house; can furnish first-class City references as to character, ability, &c. Address C. B., Box No. 1,526 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress and to assist with children; must understand her business perfectly and furnish good City references; must be willing to go to the country in the Summer. Apply to No. 351 5th-av., between 9 and 10½ A. M. or after 5 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, two respectable Protestant German women, who can speak English, one as cook, who will assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waitress and laundress; good recommendations will be required. Apply immediately at No. 35 West 39th-st.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUAtions all English, American, Scotch, Irish, French and German, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, laundresses, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF AN importing house; one residing with his parents preferred; salary $3 per week. Address, stating age and references, INTEGRITY, Box 4,000 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL BE required to do the coarse washing, in a small family. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 45 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., are wanted several first-class servants to fill places now vacant in gentlemen's families up town in the City.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER; MUST bring unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. [illegible], between 9 and 1, or 4 and 7 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
as
HAMLET.

TENTH HAMLET MATINEE, On SATURDAY, March 12, at 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, EMMA WALLER, in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

Seats secured two weeks in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO NEW-YORK.

PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Directors; D. de Vivo, Business Manager; Harry Jackson, Stage Manager. Brief season, commencing MONDAY, March 14. The musical event of the day will be the production of Mozart's masterwork, the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (Figaro's Hochzeit.)

Nearly every principal artist appearing.

Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, the 10th.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

TUESDAY EVENING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........................Director

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS,
LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS,
BY THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
WITH THE ENTIRE TROUPE OF CHALLENGE RIDERS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, &c.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

THE BEACH

PNEUMATIC TRANSIT TUNNEL

OPEN FOR VISITORS

FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.,

AT NO. 260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.,

Under DEVLIN & CO.'S Clothing Warehouse.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

The proceeds for the BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, President.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1870.

Miss ANNA MEHLIG'S GRAND CONCERT, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mlle. CLARA PERL, Prima Donna Assoluta from the Imperial Opera, Vienna. Her first appearance in America.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin.
Mr. CHAS. WERNER, Violoncello.
Mr. J. P. MORGAN, Organ.
Mr. CHARLES FRADEL, Accompanist.

Tickets of admission, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

TUESDAY EVENING.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, WILLIAM E. DODGE and HORACE GREELEY.

MUSICAL.

PIANIST ACADEMY.

No. 116 East 22d-st.

THIRD QUARTER

will commence on the 14th of March. Office hours between 1 and 2 o'clock.

PROFESSORS:

OTTO SINGER, Piano, S. P. WARREN, Harmony,

BERNARDUS BACKELMAN, Leader.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FINEST LOCATION,

Cheapest rent,
Finest rooms, at No. 569 Broadway.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING NEVER taken boarders, will accommodate two gentlemen rooming together. Terms moderate. Location 39th-st. and Lexington-av. Address H. O., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD—NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st., very delightful parlor and bedroom on second floor, with superior table, may be secured for a few weeks at reduced price, during the temporary absence of regular occupant.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH excellent board, in the first-class house No. 71 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; prices reduced from now till May 1; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor to a gentleman without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST.—VERY DESIRable furnished rooms on second floor, single or en suite, without board; also small rooms; references.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms may be had as above by a couple with proper references.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire floor to first-class parties, either with private table or without board. References required.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit.: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH,

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, the headquarters of nitrous oxide gas, for painless teeth extraction.—We have given it to over 42,000 patients without a failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL.—A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.—For sale, the furniture and a five-years' lease, with privilege of renewal, of a first-class hotel, long established and doing a profitable business. Apply to [illegible], No. 2 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M., will be presented Dion Boucicault's and J. H. Byron's drama, in five acts, of

LOST AT SEA,

Produced, after careful preparation, with NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES, and MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and Cast as follows:

Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. HIELD, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DURAND, Mr. BOWEN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, Miss FOWLER, Miss CLAYTON, Miss JENNIE TIMONY.

THE GREAT SCENES,
THE DRAWING ROOM AT ACTON,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
THE BANKING HOUSE,
AND THE
MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC.

SATURDAY NIGHT—MASKS AND FACES.

In preparation, a new comedy by Tom Taylor.

Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

TUESDAY EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION,
"FROU FROU!"
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
FROU FROU!
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS KATE FISHER FOR ONE WEEK MORE—EAGLE EYE AND THE FELON'S BOND.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. J. W. MARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT MR. JAMES W. LINGARD.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum's,)
BROADWAY, corner 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

At 2, Daily. } Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY, Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES; GOLDEN BUBBLE and HAPPY MAN.

AT 8 EVERY EVENING,
The BLONDES in PYGMALION; JENNIE WILMORE, FELIX ROGERS, M. W. FISKE, and Blonde Troupe.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.

3d-av. and 63d-st.

Splendid Ice. Only Skating in New-York.

MONDAY EVENING, March 7, there will be introduced a new feature in Rink Skating, viz.: Trials of Speed.

This Rink, being the only one sufficiently large for the purpose, a course or ring one-eighth of a mile in circumference will be formed, leaving an ice space inside of ring as large as the largest rink in the country, where pleasure skaters will not be interrupted during the races. Gold Medal for the fastest skater, half mile, open to all; best two in three. A prize for the fastest skater under 16 years of age, half mile. A prize for the fastest skater backwards, half mile. A prize for the fastest skater, blindfolded. From eight to twelve well-known expert skaters are already entered for each race. Great sport expected.

GRAND CONCERT BY WASHINGTON BAND.

Admission—Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies and children, 25 cents.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL.—A grand memorial concert to L. M. Gottschalk will be given WEDNESDAY, March 9, by his pupil, J. E. Haner, assisted by Mme. Salvotti, Messrs. L. P. Thatcher, Zacotti, Berti, Lewenberg and Berge. Secured seats at the leading music stores and brokers' ticket branch, No. 160 Broadway, basement.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

TUESDAY EVENING.

MEETINGS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY of New-York.—A stated meeting will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Dr. AUSTIN FLINT will read a paper on "Prognosis in Chronic Diseases of the Heart."

GEORGE T. ELLIOT, M. D., President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1869. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

AT
NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 15, 1870.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.

A graduate of Yale College and Yale Theological Seminary, who has been several times in Europe, will go again in a few weeks, with his family, with the intention of spending some months in each of several of the European cities, for purposes of education, in part, and will take charge of two or three young girls, or young ladies, whose parents wish to have them to go to Europe at this time for travel or study. Address YALE, Gramercy Park House, New-York City.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

A GOOD BOARDING AND DAY school for sale on reasonable terms; a rare opportunity, and one which should not be missed. For further particulars address SCHOOL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

$2 50—WRITING—TWENTY-FOUR Lessons—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College always in session day and evening.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term, commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BRIDGEport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McGOVERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John McGovern, late of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—United States District Court Clerk's office.—At the City of New-York, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1870.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been, to wit, on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1870, filed in said District Court by Horace P. Geary, of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, formerly of the City of New-York, in said district, who has been heretofore duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City, is the time and place assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all parties in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the U. S. District Court for said District.

CHENEY & DIXON, Bankrupts' Solicitors.

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CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANCY EXTRAORDINARY.—Revelations all should visit; you are relieved of that which troubles you, whether sickness, business, love, matrimonial trouble, law, traveling, absent friends, hidden treasures. No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, near 32d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager and Treasurer

FIFTH WEEK
of the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12

Witnessed from FEB. 7 to MARCH 5 (FOUR WEEKS) by upwards of
116,000
116,000
delighted visitors, composed of the elite (old and young) of New-York and vicinity.

FIRST NIGHT of the new Ballet d'Action, the DEMON CANCAN, DEMON CANCAN, arranged by Signor COSTA, Maitre de Ballet.

NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW DRESSES. BOZE. AJAX. BRUMETTE.

Also first appearance of the celebrated Premieres Danseuses, Mlle. CORA ADRIANA and Mlle. EUGENIA OBERTI.

The grand TRANSFORMATION SCENE, nightly hailed with wonder and admiration.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

TUESDAY EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER

THIRD WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original three-act drama, entitled INNISFALLEN; OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP.

The piece presented with a

SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC
and
TELBIN'S PANORAMA,

Imported expressly for this piece at a VAST EXPENSE.

INNISFALLEN MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK.

GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET. EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

The entire New-York Press, together with the general public, are unanimous in their encomiums as to the excellence of this great success. 40,000 persons have already enjoyed this amusing caricature of HAMLET, and have most undeniably affirmed the irresistibility of Mr. Geo. L. Fox's quaint and unctuous impersonation of the Danish Prince. Inexhaustible Fun. Irrepressible Laughter. Seats secured two weeks in advance at the box office, and At theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

No. 720 Broadway.

LE PETIT FAUST....................LEON.
LE PETIT FAUST....................MARGUERITE.
LE PETIT FAUST....................KELLY.
LE PETIT FAUST....................FAUST.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE CUBAN CHARITABLE AID SOCIETY will give the first lecture and concert of a course of four on

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.

General Manuel Quesada, late Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces, will be present.

Lecture, "Miss Jones' Wedding," by Mr. De Cordova.

Madame MARIA SALVOTTI...................Soprano
Mrs. ANNA PAYNE..............................Contralto
Mr. WM. T. MIER...............................Tenor
Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSTON...................Pianist

Will execute several favorite pieces during the evening.

Tickets may be had at the prominent hotels and music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of the lecture.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

TUESDAY EVENING.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8,

by Misses CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, KEMPTON, HATTIE GIBBS, Messrs. J. W. HILL, CENTEMERRI, J. N. PATTISON, Signor MORA, and a full chorus. Tickets $2, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, Fifth-avenue Hotel, J. N. Pattison's, No. 50 East 23d-st., and at the door.

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

LECTURES

A LECTURE ON EGYPT AND THE Nile, from personal observation, by Judge ISRAEL S. SPENCER, of Syracuse, N. Y., will be given in aid of the Home for the Friendless, at the New Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, March 7. Songs of Greeting by 100 Home Children at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7¾ o'clock. Single tickets, $1; admitting two, $1 50. To be had at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s music store, Nos. 48 and 50 East 22d-st., under the hall; also at Broughton & Wyman's bookstore, No. 13 Bible House, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL.

No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Mr. TRENOR'S Classes and Soirees continue open until May. Cards for the Soiree Monday Evening, March 7, can be had at the hall.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE. By EDWARD SCHENCK.

TUESDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, comprising every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, blackwalnut, bois de rose and buhl; also, Paris-made furniture of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored free of charge until May 1.

The sale will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

300 boxes fresh Messina and Palermo Oranges.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful in selecting a physician. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 38 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday night burglars entered the premises of **Henry Kelsman**, tobacconist, at No. 64 Frankfort-street, by a rear window, and had collected a large quantity of cigars and tobacco ready for removal, when they were alarmed by the approach of Officer **Christopher**, of the Fourth Precinct, and hastily fled, taking with them only $2 in currency which they had found in the money drawer.

This evening Professor **B. P. Worcester** will exhibit his photographic views of the Holy Land, Egypt, Switzerland, Germany, Great Britain, France and the Yosemite Valley, in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, near Division-street. The pictures will be greatly magnified, and will be illuminated by means of an hydro-oxygen light of marvelous brilliancy. The same views have been presented recently at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, and have been greatly admired.

The coming season promises to be a busy one for the owners of our river steamers. Extensive preparations have been made by the various companies to resume travel very soon on the North and East Rivers and the waters of the Bay. Among the first boats to be run is the *Sea Bird*, which leaves New-York to-morrow for Shrewsbury, Long Branch and Red Hook, whither she will run daily.

Rev. **Henry Ward Beecher**, **Wm. E. Dodge** and **Horace Greeley** will address the temperance meeting, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, this evening.

The rehearsals of the Church Music Association, preliminary to the third concert of the season, will commence this evening at Trinity Chapel school rooms, West Twenty-fifth-street, at 8 o'clock, and will be continued on every succeeding Monday during the month. According to the programme, **Beethoven's** "Mass in C," and the second part of **Weber's** "Oberon," will be practiced.

William Farrell and **John Campbell**, two school boys, were brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge **Scott**, charged with breaking into the premises of **Mary Kenney**, No. 422 East Fifteenth-street, and stealing apparel worth $20. The prisoners were discovered in the house about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, after having broken the locks of the door, with the property in their possession. They were held to answer.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge **Scott**, two prize fighters named **John Landers** and **John Levins**, **Thomas Costelloe**, proprietor of the liquor saloon, No. 428 First-avenue, with ten other roughs, were charged, the former with engaging in a prize fight, and the others with encouraging and assisting in it. The parties were arrested at a late hour on Saturday evening at the residence of **Costelloe**, while the arrangements for the fight were being carried out, by the officers of the Eighteenth Precinct, to whom information of the occurrence was conveyed. The principals were held to answer, and the remainder were bound to their good behavior for six months.

Saturday night **Henry Sontag** was arrested while in the act of attempting to pick the pocket of **Timothy Crowley**, of No. 50 Vesey-street, and was yesterday committed for trial by Justice **Dowling**.

John Sullivan was yesterday committed at the Tombs Police Court for stabbing **Patrick Keeler** over the left eye during an affray at No. 56 Cherry-street on the previous evening. The wound was slight.

John Bruce, the merchant whose arrest on a charge of larceny was announced yesterday, was arraigned during the day before, Justice **Dowling**, and the complainant, **Anna Rice**, of No. 56 West Houston-street, making oath that the accused spent the evening at her house, and the watch he is accused of stealing was missed soon after he left. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Eliza Lawson, a cook at No. 245 West Sixteenth-street, fell on the ice yesterday at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue and broke her arm. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Christopher Farrell was arraigned yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having assaulted **Philip Hunt**, at the corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, and robbed him of $7. He was committed for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge **Cox**, a young woman named Mrs. **Susan Nosher** charged **John N. Brooks**, an employe on board the barge *Exchange*, now lying at the foot of Twentieth-street, with violating her person on the preceding evening. The complainant declined to prosecute, but Judge **Cox** held the prisoner to keep the peace for a period of twelve months.

Albert Gordon, the young man who attempted to outrage a married woman at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, on the night of the 28th February, but who escaped from the custody of the Police after arrest, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge **Cox**, and arraigned. In the absence of the woman, who refused to prosecute, he was discharged.

Elvira Stone, 44 years of age, living at No. 554 West Fifty-fourth-street, died suddenly on Saturday evening. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Emily Devere, of No. 113 West Twenty-fifth-street, had her hand seriously cut by the breaking of a glass door in the Rochester House on Saturday evening. She was sent home.

Bridget Hennessey, a native of Ireland, a cook in the boarding house No. 72 West Thirty-fifth-street, was seriously burned yesterday morning, her clothes taking fire from the range while she was engaged in cooking breakfast.

Yesterday morning, at No. 339 East Thirty-second-street, a veteran of the late war died, leaving a wife and three small children, and not possessed of one dollar. The particulars of the case may be learned from **G. S. McWatters**, at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

Charles Rogers, aged 30 years, of No. 232 Sullivan-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon for drunkenness, and was confined in a cell of the Eighth Precinct Station-House, where he was found dead at 5 o'clock P. M. His parents subsequently visited the Station House, and from their statements it appeared that **Rogers** had died from intemperance. The remains were held for the action of the Coroner.

Thomas Stanton, of No. 127 Cherry-street, was severely cut in the left leg, yesterday, by a gouge he was carelessly handling in the carver's shop of No. 90 Pike-slip. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Keenan, of No. 535 East Twelfth-street, while running slipped on the sidewalk, corner of Twelfth-street and First-avenue, and broke his leg. He was taken home.

Ellen Gaffney, aged 49, a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 14 Baxter-street last evening, as is supposed, from intemperance. The Coroner was notified.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Officer **Wilkinson**, of the Sixth Precinct, found a large pocketbook in the street, near the Station House, containing a number of papers of no value except to the owner, who is supposed to be one **Joseph Delatony**, of No. 105 South-street.

John Daragh, living in West Twenty-[illegible]-street, fell in a cellar way yesterday, in Thirty-[illegible]-street, and was severely injured about the head.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning a man, who gave his name as **Theodore Miller**, employed as an hostler, and by birth a German, was arrested on a suspicion of burglary. He had in his possession a tub of butter marked "Millin, 65 lbs., 9 off," and evidently mistaking that name for **Miller**, had assumed the latter to justify his possession of the property.

Moved by an absurdly exaggerated report of a negro fracas on Friday evening, Captain **Smith** ordered a colored woman, who was reported to have been stabbed, to be taken to the Station on Saturday. A slight abrasion of the skin of the arm was found to be the extent of her injuries.

A man named **Michael Barrett** had his knee dislocated on Saturday, by the caving in of an embankment at which he was working, corner of Hews and Marcy streets.

LONG ISLAND.

Messrs. **Sanford** & Co., the publishers of the *Wonder*, have sold it out to **L. F. Terry** & Co., together with the printing office. The place of publication will be removed from Southold to Cutchogue.

A building association has been organized at Riverhead for the purpose of erecting dwellings for its members. They propose to buy everything in quantity, and contract to have twenty houses built at one time, buy and lay out their own lots, and make all the improvements themselves, such as laying out streets, draining, &c.

During the past week application has been made for an injunction by some of the citizens of Newtown to restrain the Commissioners of the Bilssville road from collecting any more tax. A petition has also been started praying the Legislature to repeal the law appointing the Commissioners and authorizing the building of the road.

The temperance folks have nominated a full ticket for town officers to be elected at the ensuing Spring election in the town of Brookhaven.

It is estimated that about one-twelfth of the population of Suffolk County are members of the order of the Sons of Temperance.

During the past Winter a large number of vessels which have been laid up at Greenport have been plundered by junk thieves. Generally they have hailed from New-London, coming over in boats, staying around the village for two or three days ostensibly looking after work, at night being busy at their nefarious work. Thousands of dollars worth of property has been carried off and only a small part recovered. Not a single thief has been caught.

Nimmo, the village clerk of Flushing, charged with malfeasance in office, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Justice **Purcell**, on Saturday last.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Patrick Donelly, an octogenarian, was found dead yesterday evening, at Morrisania, on the corner of Carr-avenue and the Westchester road. Coroner **Bathgate** empannelled a jury, who rendered a verdict of death from old age and exposure. The body, when discovered, was a perfect picture of destitution. The only covering to hide the wretched old man's nakedness was a miserably dilapidated old blanket and a little dirty straw.

Mr. **James Quinn**, Mr. **Van Brunt**, and several others of the town of Mott Haven, have, in consequence of the extreme mildness of our winter, "taken time by the forelock" and leased several large ponds in Canada, where they are at present busily engaged in collecting ice.

The General Democratic Committee of the town of Morrisania, met on Friday night, at Haffen's Hall, in Melrose, and decided upon the places for the holding of the Primaries. The First Ward meetings will be held at **Stanton & Gibney's**, Concord and Boston road; the Second Ward at Central Hall, Boston and Westchester roads; the Third Ward at Morrisania Hall, Railroad-avenue, near Fifth; and the Fourth Ward at Dexheimer's Hotel.

"The original seventeen" give a grand masquerade ball to-night at Morrisania Hall. Great preparations have been made for the affair. It is expected to be attended by the *élite* of the town.

NEW-JERSEY.

The question of the riparian ownership of that part of the Passaic River that forms the boundary line between Essex and Hudson Counties, has for a long time been in dispute between the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of both counties, and still remains unsettled.

Antonio Malfontie, the young man who was run over by the 8 o'clock train on the New-Jersey Railroad, at Market-street, Newark, on Saturday evening, died from his injuries at an early hour yesterday morning.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Discourse by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Albany, in the Forty-second-Street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. **R. W. Clark**, of Albany, yesterday evening preached a sermon in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, from the text: "Blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it;" St. Luke, xi., 28. His theme was "The Bible in the Schools." After dwelling upon the importance of the subject, he said that the deep purpose underlying the effort to exclude the Bible from the schools was to obtain, if possible, a portion of the school funds to educate youth in principles that are in direct antagonism to our civil and religious institutions. He then proceeded to argue the vital connection between the Bible and our national life, propounding and answering several questions. What kind of a nation, he said, are we building upon this continent? We call it an American nation, based upon political liberty, the religion of the Bible, and the toleration of all forms of religion. Those are its three distinctive and fundamental ideas. In order, therefore, to be successful, we must Americanize everything that enters into the life, or working forces, of the nation. We must, as far as possible, cultivate a love of civil liberty among all American citizens, and reverence and gratitude to God, who is the acknowledged source of this liberty. The preamble of the Constitution of New-York is, "We, the people of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution." The Constitution and the laws are established, to secure and perpetuate the freedom that comes from Almighty God. If there is a foreign element here, or one antagonistic to our institutions, it must be Americanized, or it will endanger the nation. He made many quotations from Catholic writers to show that they assumed that theirs was the only true religion, and all others must give way before it; that the existence of Roman Catholics, Jews, Infidels, and multitudes who are indifferent to all religion in the land, is a most potent reason why the Bible should be kept in the schools, rather than a reason why it should be taken out. If we consent, for any reasons whatever, to have the Bible removed from the schools and institutions supported by the State, how do we stand related, in this action, to the Supreme Being, whom we believe to be the Author of this book? I ask this question as an American citizen. I ask it, believing that a nation is just as dependent for its stability and prosperity upon God as the Christian Church is. I ask it with the inspired words of God's book sounding in my ears, "For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted." Will it be serving God to remove from seven or eight millions of our youth the moral light and instructions of his Holy word? This measure He must approve, or disapprove, or be indifferent to it. To suppose that the Being who notices the fall of a sparrow and numbers the hairs of our head is indifferent to it, is an idea that no enlightened mind can entertain for a moment. If He approves of the measure, it can only be on the ground that it is necessary to the safety of the school system or the Republic. But how can He regard the safety or efficiency of a system of instruction, founded to sustain a Christian Republic, increased by the withdrawal of His own divine instructions, which are addressed to every member of the human family, and which constitute the vital forces of that Republic? He has said, through his Son, "Blessed are they that hear the word of God, and keep it." Does this apply to all except the millions of youth under consideration? Nothing, certainly, can be clearer, than that this measure, if adopted, will meet the most signal disapprobation of the Divine Author of the Bible. Viewing these youth as individual members of society, or as destined to become citizens of the State, or regarding them in any of the relations of life, they need the teaching of God's word, paramount to all other teaching. To deny this is to treat the Divine command with contempt, and to bid defiance to the Almighty. God founded our nation as truly as he founded the Kingdom of Israel; and the language that he addressed to his ancient people through his servant Moses he addresses to us: "Behold, I have taught you statutes and judgments. * * * Keep, therefore, and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations which shall hear all these statutes, and say, surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people. * * * Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart, all the days of thy life; but teach them to thy sons and thy sons' sons. * * * These words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart, and thou shal teach them diligently to thy children." (Deut. iv.—vi.) Can any one prove that these commands have a local application, or have been abrogated? The Bible is the book for all nations—for the world. Its principles constitute the basis of every free, just and prosperous Government. It is difficult to conceive of a more humiliating spectacle than that of Protestant Christians in America who profess to believe in a God, and who have vowed before angels and men to serve him, and especially to be true to him when the honor of his name or the interests of his kingdom are assailed, bowing down in the dust before Romanism, and surrendering up the Bible to it, in an hour when God has conferred upon them greater power and facilities for extending its elevating and saving influence over the world, than he ever bestowed upon any other nation! This spectacle is not only most humiliating, but it is fraught with the most alarming dangers to the Republic. It places the author of the Bible against us. In attempting to reconcile the Pope of Rome, we lose the God of Heaven. And when we gain the Pope, we lose our country. For why does he ask, through his bishops and priests, that we take the Bible from the schools? Why his deeply laid plots against our institutions? He desires America that he may tread under his heel its civil freedom; that he may cure its "delirium of toleration;" that he may take possession of its vast resources and treasures; that he may extinguish its light that is breaking into the darkness of his dominions; that he may be in a position to give us in exchange for our blessed and glorious institutions—the inquisition!

On a question so vital and momentous as that now before the American people, it is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man.

Sermon in Memory of a Missionary.

Rev. **Wm. T. Morrison**, who died in Pekin, China, on Dec. 10, 1869, was an esteemed missionary of the Presbyterian Board. Yesterday forenoon Rev. **John Thomson**, D. D., preached a memorial sermon on the deceased at his Church, the Fourth Presbyterian in, West Thirty-fourth-street. His text was taken from Micah, v., 4: "For now shall He be great unto the ends of the earth." The first part of the discourse was upon the greatness of Christ, to whom the foregoing words refer, and of whom the lamented missionary was a zealous disciple. Dr. **Thomson** then gave a sketch of the conspicuous traits of Mr. **Morrison's** character and the leading features of his brief ministry among the pagans of China. While pursuing his theological studies in Princeton Seminary in 1856, he determined to devote his life to the missionary cause, though there was every inducement for him to remain in his native country where he had a large circle of friends and showed promise of reaching a post of honor in the Church. He made his decision not from a sense of duty only, but moved by an ingenuous enthusiasm to deliver himself up entirely and at great sacrifice to his Master's work. In 1859 he was ordained a minister of the Gospel, and in February, 1860, ten years ago, left this City with his wife for Ningpo, China. There he applied himself assiduously to learning the complicated Chinese dialect, and before long was able to preach to the natives. In [illegible] he returned to this country, exhausted by his labors and the enervating climate of the field, and remained two years, when he sailed again for China, and was stationed by the Board at Pekin. There he was obliged to consume six months and more in familiarizing himself with the local peculiarities of the Pekin dialect before he could preach. Two brief years afterwards he was taken seriously ill, and died at his post, leaving a wife and four children. Dr. **Thomson** remarked that Mr. **Morrison** occasionally wrote him letters full of trust and encouragement in his work, and that Dr. **Martin** at Pekin had testified to the worth of his departed colaborer in terms of deep respect and sympathy. This sermon was a tender and impressive tribute in memory of the deceased young missionary.

SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Catholic Question and Sectarian Schools—Sermon by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

Last evening Rev. **George H. Hepworth** preached at the Church of the Messiah, before a very large congregation, taking as his text the words of St. Paul to the Galatians—"Let us stand fast in the liberty which Christ has given us," &c.

He said that we are on the verge of a revolution as important as that which gained us our independence, but of a very different character. On one side stood Catholicism, on the other Protestantism. The war between them had already been fought in different parts of Europe and in Great Britain, and there Catholicism had fallen, never to raise its head again. The Catholics here asked us to divide our public school moneys, giving to each sect a portion in the ratio of its numbers. The Catholics said no education could be complete without sectarianism, and that the school services should be free-will offerings of the people, given to the clergy for the purposes of education. Republicanism and Protestantism said that every child born in this country had a right to demand an education at the expense of the State, and one in which sectarianism has no part. Thus stood the issue, and he besought them to remember it was a most vital one. He could well understand why the Catholics as so anxious to obtain a division of the school fund. It was not with them a question of policy merely—it was one of life or death. If our present public school system lived, Catholicism must die; for, as the children of our emigrants received an education in the public schools, their minds became sufficiently enlightened and independent to reject the teachings of the Catholic priesthood. He objected to this proposed division of the school moneys for several reasons. Firstly, it would be the entering wedge for the union of Church and State, and when that was effected, then the Republican flag might be hauled down. When the robed priests stood before the President and dictated to him what he should do and what not, then good bye to freedom of opinion. The priests, he thought, had other things to do than to meddle with politics. He had to teach man his higher duties. Let the officers of the civil Government mind their duties and not interfere with the Church, and let the priesthood mind theirs and not interfere with the civil Government. No good could come of either. Secondly, he objected to the proposed division, because it would lessen our educational facilities. The most powerful or the most unscrupulous sects would obtain the most money, and of course could therefore give the best education to their young men. The smaller sects would thus be crushed out, for men would send their sons where they could be best taught, independent of religious considerations. Thirdly, it would increase sectarianism. No longer would the Catholic, and the Univeralist, and the Unitarian, and the Methodist, sit on the same bench and learn from the same class-book. A wall would be built up between them, and religious disputes would wax hotter than ever. In conclusion, he said our public school system is the foundation of Republicanism. Our public schools are and must ever be better than private ones, for the reason that teachers of private schools must aim to please their scholars and to conciliate them, and thus discipline is relaxed in such establishments. He then referred to the condition of the people in Mexico, Spain and the States of the Church. In no other countries of the world were the common people so ignorant. Yet in these three countries the public schools are entirely under the control of the Catholic priesthood. The very system which they ask us try here has been tried, and in every instance has proved a failure. His motto was, "The bottom dollar for our public schools; not one cent for sectarian purposes."

A TOUCH OF WINTER.

Raw, Chilly Weather—The Snow—Skating at the Private Rinks.

The snow which fell during the storm on Friday continued to come down from 9 o'clock P. M. to midnight, also during Saturday until 3 P. M., with an interval of abatement between 2 and 10:30 A. M. Snow, depth 5-10 of an inch; water produced, 5-100. During Saturday the sky was overcast until 3 P. M., then variable to 8; clearing off at 9. The elevation of the barometer at 7 A. M. was 29.97 inches; at 3 P. M., 30.7; at 11 P. M., 30.14. The mercury in the thermometer indicated 25° at 7 A. M., 32° at noon and 3 P. M., 25° at 11 P. M. The wind was from the north until between 3 and 6 P. M., then northwest.

Yesterday was a raw, chilly day. The heavens were clear until 3 o'clock in the morning; from 7 until 12:40 P. M., generally overcast; from the latter hour to midnight, overcast. Snow commenced to fall at 2:40 P. M., and continued to 11. Depth of snow at 9 P. M., 5-10 of an inch. Water produced, 4-100. The thermometer showed 24° at 7 A. M., 34° at noon, 29° at 9 and 11 P. M. The barometrical register for 7 A. M. was 30.15 inches; at 3 P. M., 30.12; at 11 P. M., 30.04. The wind was northwest until about 2 P. M., then it moved to the east, then southeast at 3 and 6, then to the east at 9, and east northeast at 11.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.734 inches; maximum at 11 P. M., March 3, 30.102 inches; minimum at 9 P. M., Feb. 2, 29.302 inches; range, .800 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 28.4°; maximum, 38°; minimum at 2 A. M., March 4, 19°; range, 19°. Feb. 27, snow from 5:30 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .03 inch. Feb. 28, snow from 0h. and 0m. to 4 P. M.; amount of water, .15 inch. March 4, snow from 12:30 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .04 inch. March 5, snow from 0h. and 0m. to 9.15 A. M.; amount of water, .02 inch. Total amount of water for week, .24 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 2,115 miles.

SKATING AT THE NEW-YORK RINKS.

Large numbers of persons visited Central Park yesterday in the hope that the recent cold weathor had so operated on the waters of the several lakes as to admit of their enjoying the healthful amusement of skating. They were disappointed, however. The ball obstinately remained down, and the red flag only greeted their eyes. It is hardly probable now that there will be any skating at the Park this season. The ice made so late in the season is of a poor quality, and the warm sun of midday rapidly undoes the work which has been accomplished by the night's chilling winds. There has been but four hours' skating in the Park during the Winter, and it is the general opinion of those experienced that the lateness of the season precludes the hope of further sport there.

At the rinks it is different, and although they were all closed as usual yesterday, (the proprietors taking Sunday to properly prepare the ice for the coming week,) the ice was of a superior quality and will probably continue so for some days, thus giving all those who have the time a little more opportunity to enjoy themselves on skates. At the Empire Rink, which will be open all day, in the evening some novel features are to be introduced. Three races will take place there, at which prizes will be given for speed. For the first trial a gold medal is offered, and the distance is a half mile, or four times around the outer circle of the rink. This contest is open for all comers. The second race is over the same distance for a prize, but open only to boys under 16 years of age. The third prize is a gold medal to be given to the successful man who will skate a half mile backwards in the quickest time. The evening's sport will conclude with a blindfold race.

Other rinks in Jersey City and in Brooklyn will also be open, and such inducements are offered as will tend to make the day and evening pass pleasantly for both the spectators and the participants in this favorite Winter pastime.

THE SKATING CONTEST IN BROOKLYN.

A large crowd of spectators assembled at the skating rink at Cleremont-avenue on Saturday evening to witness the contest for a one hundred dollar gold medal between the champions of the Brooklyn, the New-York and the Empire City Clubs. The representatives of these associations were Mr. **E. Brady**, Mr. **James Mead** and Mr. **E. H. Fisher**. One judge, Mr. **Dollard**, was selected for Brooklyn, and the New-Yorkers were represented by Messrs. **Egbert** and **Martin**. The referee was **Callie Curtis**, the champion skater of America.

One half of the large surface of the rink was marked off for the contest, and a splendid surface of ice had been prepared for the evolutions. At 8 o'clock Mr. **Brady** entered the arena on behalf of Brooklyn, and by the grace, precision and easy self-possession of his movements raised the hopes of his numerous friends. Mr. **Fisher** followed, and Mr. **Mead** then opened, displaying an amount of stiffness and apparent nervousness rather unusual with him. By-and-bye, however, he warmed to the work, and displayed those qualities of severe and uniform precision of movement which have won for him a well-deserved renown among the artists of the ice. It became apparent, however, that the score was turning against the gentlemen from New-York. It is not too much to say that Mr. **Brady** surprised even his friends by the mien of grace and precision of style which he exhibited. For four hours the interest of the spectators remained undiminished, and something like positive enthusiasm was manifested when at 12 o'clock the score was declared as follows: **Brady**, 72; **Mead**, 54; **Fisher**, 45.

In the intervals of the contest Mr. **Curtis** exhibited some of those marvellous exhibitions of skill which have won him his preeminent fame. The brilliance and dexterity of his movements elicited well-deserved applause, and at a later hour his comic delineation of the difficulties of an inebriated skater attempting to elude the myrmidons of justice, was highly relished by the audience.

CHRISTIAN WORK AT HOME.

Meeting of the Christian Commission—Addresses by Revs. A. C. Roe, G. J. Mingins and W. T. Sabine.

A meeting of the American Christian Commission was held last evening at the St. Paul's Reformed Church, on Fortieth-street, for the promotion of "Christian work at home." Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. **Alfred C. Roe**, **Geo. J. Mingins** and **Wm. T. Sabine**. Rev. Mr. **Roe**, Secretary of the Christian Commission, said that the object of that organization was to bring the workers of the Christian Church into the field where their labor was most needed. There was in the community great religious destitution, and there was in the Church a vast undeveloped power of doing good, and the two should be brought together for the elevation and improvement of the human race. The great problem to be solved was how to carry the influences of the Gospel to the whole population now, not in the far-off future, but at once. It was as easy to do it now as it would be a hundred years from now, if the proper agencies were set at work. The fact was, he said, that no more than thirty per cent. of the people of this Christian land are in the habit of going to church, and nearly forty per cent. never entered the sanctuary at all. The difficulty was that the work was left to a few persons, whereas all Christians ought to do their share and help to bring in the wanderers. Not only would they do great good for the objects of their efforts, but exercise in this good work would have the best influence upon their own character and serve to develop the Christian graces.

Rev. Mr. **Mingins**, Superintendent of the City Missions, spoke of the amazing ignorance which prevailed regarding the heathenism within our own limits, and the great need of missionary labor almost at our own doors. If a man set out for some distant land to attempt the conversion of pagans, a great deal of romance surrounded his life, and he was looked upon as a hero, while the admiring eyes which followed his adventurous career, entirely overlooked the degradation and abject heathenism surrounding our own homes. He thought the first duty of Christians was to save those about then. The teachings of the Saviour were full of injunctions to his followers to seek and to save the poor and the outcast. By this work, too, we gather strength for other labors. The cause of the religious destitution in this City, he said, was that the Church refused to go to the people and waited for the people to come voluntarily within its influence, and so it happened that in a land where there were thousands of noble Christian men and Christian women, there was the greatest religious destitution in the world. The duty of relieving this rested on the Church, but the Church did not mean merely ministers, but all the members. Bible Societies, Tract Societies and Young Men's Christian Associations could not do this work; they were only auxiliaries and instruments of the Church. The Church itself was responsible for this great trust, and was peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties connected with it. Every man in the Church is fitted to do some work in this vast field, and should not regard his mission as fulfilled until he takes his proper share of the burden. Such work as this gave life and activity to the Church itself, and if happiness was the object of man's life on earth, he could find no greater felicity than is enjoyed in the consciousness of saving others, and receiving their grateful blessings.

The exercises closed with some remarks by Rev. **W. F. Sabine**, who enforced the same lesson of Christian activity and of personal effort for the salvation of others on the part of every member of the Church.

Missionary Work in India.

Rev. **R. G. Wilder**, of the Kolapoor Mission in India, gave an interesting account of the work in his field yesterday afternoon, at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church. After stating that it could not be expected of missionaries to speak readily, even in their own tongue, when the greater part of their lives had been spent in a foreign land, he presented four propositions as starting points: First—God intends that the world shall be evangelized. Second—Christian men and women must perform the mission. Third—The work can be done. Fourth—India is the grandest missionary field in the world, because it is the centre of all heathenism and the people are intelligent and accessible. Mr. **Wilder** then gave the history of his labors there. Twenty-four years ago he went out under the American Board, and was stationed at Ahmednugger, 170 miles east of Bombay, and remained there nearly ten years alone. By direction of the Secretary at home, he then removed 230 miles southward to the City of Kolapoor, the capital of an independent district with a population of 4,000,000 inhabitants. He was the first missionary to enter that field, and he found it the very citadel of superstition and idolatry, Kolapoor itself having 252 temples for idols. On his arrival a petition was made by the priests and head men of the castes to the King of the district, to prevent him from preaching the Gospel among them. The document was referred to the British authorities, who returned the answer that the time for toleration had come and the missionaries should be allowed to do what they could unmolested. So strong, however, was the spirit of the Brahmins against Mr. **Wilder**, that for weeks and months he utterly failed to make any impression with the Gospel in that city. Finally, he succeeded in gathering together a few boys and taught them a few things. The boys finding that the Brahmins did not interdict their going to the missionary, kept on until the school has increased now to 200 members. The Queen herself has opened a school, and one of its managers is Mrs. **Wilder**, the wife of the missionary. Now, after fifteen years of patience and endurance, a small harvest is being gathered in by the faithful servants of the Master in India. Mr. **Wilder's** account was very interesting, and his appeal to the Christian community of this land to take to heart more deeply the interests of the missionary cause was felt to be a matter of great importance.

Sudden Death of a Member of the Dry Goods Trade.

Mr. **George W. Haverstick**, for some time connected with the dry goods house of **Hazen, Whitney & Co.**, No. 312 Broadway, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon, at his residence, No. 22 Washington-place, from rheumatism of the heart. Mr. **Haverstick** was well known to the dry goods trade of the City, having been here for several years, and connected with other houses. He was also known in several Western cities where he has done business, and his loss there as here will be keenly felt, as he was an upright, genial, kindly man. He was born in Erie, Penn., where he leaves many relatives. After proper services at his late residence, his remains will be sent to his home in Erie, where the funeral will take place. Mr. **Haverstick** was about forty-five years old. He had suffered intensely from rheumatism for a long while.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 5.—The following table shows the course of the market for American Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11 A. M.	2 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92⅝	....
Consols for account	92¾	92⅝	....
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90½	90⅝	90½
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89¾	89¾	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88¼	88¾	88¾
U. S. 10-40s	86¼	86¼	....
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	111	110½	111
Erie Railroad Shares	21¼	21¼	21¼
At. and Gt. West. Shares	28¾	28¾	29

PARIS, March 5.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed firm; Rentes opened at 74f. 42c., and closed at 74f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and unchanged, and closed dull; the closing quotations were, Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 7s. 9d.@7s. 10d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western; Corn, 27s. ₱ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Lard, 63s. 6d. ₱ cwt. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum opened at 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d. ₱ gallon.

HAVRE, March 5.—Cotton closed quiet; afloat, 131½f.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Petroleum closed quiet and steady at 58½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95⅛@95⅜ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, March 5.—Cotton opened with a declining tendency. Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 135f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 131f.

BREMEN, March 5.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBURG, March 5.—Petroleum opened firm.

LONDON, March 5—11 A. M.—Tallow quiet. Common Resin 5s. 6d@5s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Petroleum opened with a declining tendency; the first sales were made at 58½f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, March 6.—SUGAR—At the closing yesterday the market was unsettled, and all qualities had slightly declined; buyers demand a reduction; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas—to foreign countries, 52,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds.; to the United States, 11,600 boxes; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 315,000 boxes and 22,000 hhds.; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard flat at 7⅛@8⅛ reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 declining; quoted at 9@11 reals. Molasses SUGAR easier at 6½@7 reals; Muscovadoes—Fair to good Refining dull at 7@7½ reals; Grocery grades quiet at 8@8½ reals. MOLASSES—Clayed active at 5½ reals; Muscovado steady at 6 reals. LARD firmer at 19½c. for tierces and 22½c. for tins. FLOUR steady at $9 25@$10 25. BUTTER active at 30c.@45c. TALLOW dull at 11c.@11½c. BACON steady at 19c.@20c. PETROLEUM heavy. HAMS in demand at 25c. for salted, and 28½c. for Sugar-cured. LUMBER—Yellow Pine, $23 ₱ M; the market is supplied. SHOOKS—Box, 8@8¼ reals; the market is supplied; for Hogshead the market is dull at [illegible] 12½; empty Hogsheads quiet at $2 25@$2 50. EXCHANGE—On London, 10¼@11¼ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@1 ₱ cent. discount; on the United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, ¾@1 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 2@2¼ ₱ cent. premium. FREIGHTS declining; ₱ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1 12½@$1 25; ₱ hhd. of Sugar to do., $4 50@$5 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses to do., $[illegible] 75; ₱ ton to Falmouth or orders, 42s.@50s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active, but unsettled and irregular; sales No. 1 at 86c.@87c; No. 2 at 79c., cash, and 80c., seller for April; afternoon unchanged. CORN firmer at 70½c. for No. 2; 65c. for New; 55c.@62c. for No grade. OATS dull at 38½c. for No. 2. RYE steady and quiet at 67½c.@67¾c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull, but nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES dull at 94c.@95c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. MESS PORK, $25 50. LARD at 13½c. Dressed HOGS dull at $10 25@$10 75. Live HOGS dull at $8 25@$9 12½, for Common to Extra. Beef CATTLE dull at $5 50@$7 50 for Light to Extra Smooth Steers. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. EXCHANGE firm, steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 21½c.@22c. FLOUR flat; nothing doing. WHEAT dull at 83c. for No. 2 inspected; No. 1 inspected, 93c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 97c.@$1 02; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 08@$1 10. CORN dull; Mixed, 75c.; White, 76c.@80c. OATS dull at 48c.@67c. BARLEY dull at $1@$1 05 for Minnesota. RYE dull at 70c.@72c. WHISKY dull at 95c. PORK lower at $28. Dry-salted MEATS lower; 10½c. for Shoulders; 14c.@14¼c. for Sides. BACON lower; 11¾c.@11⅞c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD lower at 14c.@14¼c. for choice Kettle. CATTLE firm at $5 50@$5 75 for prime to choice; $7@$7 25 for Extra. Live HOGS steady at $7 75@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—CLOVER SEED—More doing at $7 50@$8. TIMOTHY nominal at $4 50@$4 75. FLAXSEED sells at $2 25. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$5; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 37½@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6, the latter for choice; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT quiet: Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 26, the latter for choice. RYE held at $1. CORN quiet and market favors buyers; New Yellow, 90c.@92c., but chiefly at 91c.; do. afloat, 93c. OATS quiet; Pennsylvania, 54c.@56c. BARLEY—Two-rowed, 86c. WHISKY scarce; quoted at $1 for Pennsylvania, and $1 03 for Western iron bound.

OSWEGO, March 5—Evening.—FLOUR in good demand and market unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White; $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. CORN quiet at $1 03. BARLEY nominal. CORNMEAL—$2 25 for Bolted; $2 15 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middling, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Shipstuffs, $6 50 to Boston, $5 50 to New-York, $4 70 to Albany ₱ ton.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 06@$1 08. CORN unchanged. OATS dull at 48c.@50c. RYE nominally, 80c.@85c. BARLEY dull. COTTON declining and nominal; Middlings, 21½c. WHISKY offered at 94c., with no sales. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled. Mess PORK, $26 50@$26 75. Bulk MEATS, 9¾c. for Shoulders; 13½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14c. for Clear Sides. BACON dull; Shoulders, 11½c.@11¾c.; Sides sold at a limited extent at 15c.@16c. Sugar-cured HAMS unchanged. EXCHANGE 1-10 off buying.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20½c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT active; Red, $1 10; White, $1 20. CORN, 93c. OATS, 63c. RYE, 90c. TOBACCO firm; sales 96 hhds. at $3 50@$7 for Trash to Lugs; $8@$18 for Low to Good Leaf. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $27 25; Rump, $22. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD, 16c. for tierce. HAMS—Sugar Cured and Canvassed, 19c. WHISKY, 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5; Extra, $6; Double Extra, $6 25; CORN, $1 07½@$1 12½. OATS, 68c.@70c. HAY, $35. Mess PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c. LARD—Tierce, 15½c.@15¾c.; Keg, 18¼c. SUGAR—Prime, 11c.@11¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 72½c.@75c. WHISKY, 90@$1 02½. COFFEE—Fair, 16c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. GOLD, 113¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 122¼; Sight EXCHANGE on New-York at par.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, nominally at 22½c. FLOUR active and firm for all grades, at yesterday's figures. WHEAT firm; Pennsylvania at $1 26. CORN more active; White and Yellow at 94c.@95c. OATS steady at 54c.@56c. RYE steady at 85c.@95c. PROVISIONS quiet at yesterday's prices. WHISKY dull at $1@$1 01 for wood and iron bound.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 at $1 07; No. 2 at 82c. OATS heavy at 40c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 58c. for New. RYE and BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS steady at $10@$10 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—COTTON nominal; receipts, 1,506 bales; exports, 190 bales. FLOUR, $5@$7. CORN, 94c@95c. OATS, 65c. PORK dull at $28@$28 50. LARD, 15c.@16c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15¼c.

BUFFALO, March 5.—FLOUR dull; sales 100 bbls. City-ground Spring at $4 75@$5 for No. 1 and No. 2. All other items neglected, and prices unchanged, except SEEDS, which are firm at $4 75 for Timothy, and $8 50 for Clover.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,306 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,115 bales; to the Continent, 1,615 bales; coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 54,514 bales; market demand good and holders are free sellers; Middling, 21c.

NORFOLK, March 5.—COTTON—Net receipts, 327 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 2 bales; stock, 6,552 bales; market dull; prices lower; Low Middling, 19¼c.@20c.

MOBILE, March 5.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,169 bales; exports, coastwise, 669 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 72,356 bales; market weak and declining; Middling, 21c.

BOSTON, March 5.—COTTON—Net receipts, 360 bales; coastwise, 3,037 bales; total, 3,397 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 12,000 bales; market firmer; Middling, 23c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—Spirits TURPENTINE a shade lower at 40½c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$2 80. COTTON dull and nothing doing.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 5.—COTTON market inactive but prices firm; sales 238 bales; receipts, 339 bales; Middling at 20c.@20¼c.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—COTTON—Receipts, coastwise, 134 bales; sales 240 bales; stock, 12,340 bales; market dull and heavy, holders firm; Middling, 22c.

DETROIT, March 5.—WHEAT declined 1c.@1½c.; No. 1 White, $1 14¼c.@$1 14½c. OATS, 47c. BARLEY, $1 65@$1 70 ₱ cental.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—COTTON—Net receipts, 876 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 22,822 bales; market quiet and lower; Middling, 21c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	March 8	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	March 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	March 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	March 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	March 12	New-York	London.
City of London	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	March 12	New-York	Bremen.
India	March 12	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	March 10	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

TUESDAY.

For Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM ROBBERS.—HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant alarm at your bedside upon the opening of any window or door of the house. Ten years' experience without a failure.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Miss Roberts and nephew, Mrs. Casey, A. H. Gulke, C. H. Hopkins, O. L. Murphy, Geo. Kinney, W. F. Reynolds and wife, L. B. Drowny, H. W. Colburn, Mrs. E. R. Wilmarth, Geo. Wilmarth, W. A. Hare, Stephen Potts, T. B. Vache, M. Slalen, N. Cutler, M. Kohn, B. Ehrlich, Geo. Wright, wife and infant, W. N. Platner, D. R. Collins, Jas. Sullivan, C. Van Schoonhoven, Mrs. J. Bernhard, sister and 4 children, M. Newborn, G. W. Nichols, J. A. Fuller and son, Thos. Pipper, Jas. Cohen, S. Stern, W. F. Pendleton, J. L. Scudder, Mrs. L. Schlawn, L. Fried, T. Brown, B. Bergman, and 6 in the steerage.

MARCH 6—*In steamship Paraguay, from London and Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. Meacock, M. E. Huested, A. T. Hayne, R. K. Bird, R. Wodenhouse, Miss E. Mason, Mrs. and Miss Beading, R. W. Thompson, Mr. Vincent, wife and 2 daughters, J. Gustava, G. Guise, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Guison, and 224 in the steerage.

In steamship South Carolina, from Charleston.—J. Gartner, T. Davids, A. Menke, C. H. Baldwin, C. W. Talcott, Mrs. A. Dendo, C. W. Cary, R. D. Carter, J. M. Stewart, Miss J. Collins, Henry Schmidt, Captain Deshon.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans—Mrs. W. Y. Christy, Miss M. Leming, Miss L. Wilkinson, Mrs. M. J. Cohen, Joseph Hatey, R. Wilkinson, F. Grebb, C. Dominique, J. Chapman, and 18 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 25 | Sun sets..... 5 58 | Moon sets..11 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 07 | Gov. Island.11 56 | Hell Gate.. 1 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 6.

Arrived.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 3, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Paraguay, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Feb. 12, and Havre 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had fine weather and light winds from N. E. to S. E. to lon. 55; since had strong gales from N. W. to N., with snow squalls.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had heavy northerly winds from Hatteras.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Havana 7 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Glasgow, 31 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Experienced heavy westerly gales. Feb. 5, lat. 57 40, lon. 13 06, in a terrific N. W. gale blew away foresail, mainsail and [illegible] from the yards; also, lost at the same time foretopgallant-sail, maintopmast staysail and three jibs; Feb. 7, Hans Matthisen, seaman, a native of Stawanger, Norway, fell from the lower maintopsail yard to the deck, and was instantly killed. Feb. 17, lat. 48 10 N., lon. 48 10 W., 3:30 A. M., ran into large fields of ice, with numerous small bergs; stood on the same until 6 A. M., when, finding the ice increasing, wore ship and stood to S. E. for one hour, and then passed the last piece. During the day passed a field of heavy broken ice, with a number of small bergs from 20 to 40 ft. high, in which carried away martingale; Feb. 26, on Lahave Banks spoke fishing schr. Eliza Crowell, of Gloucester, with 10,000 fish, and would remain two weeks longer on the Banks. The G. T. has been 11 ds. W. of Sable Island, with heavy W. gales and high seas.

Bark Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Had strong N. W. gales for the past 12 ds., since passing Hatteras; 3d inst., received a pilot fm. boat Jane, No. 1; sailed, in co. with bark Homeward Bound, for New-York.

Brig Burmah, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Grand Master, (of Lahave,) Cochran, Halifax via Lahave 14 ds., with herrings to Thos. Whitman & Bros.—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; March 2, lat. 40 21, lon. 68 39, passed brig Harry, of New-York, steering N.

Schr. S. S. McKown, of Booth Bay, Parsons, Mayaques 13 ds., with oranges to master. Been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and N. gales; Feb. 27, lat. 34 long. 73 experienced a severe squall from N. W., in which the vessel was knocked, and lost part of deck load. Same day saw a quantity of cotton adrift.

Schr. Commerce, Parker, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northam, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pointer, Holmes, Eastport, with fish to Geo. White.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Walker, Davis, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Chamton, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Hix, Hervey, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Rich, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. C. B. Jones, Smith, Gloucester, with fish to B. Smith.

Schr. Lebaunah, Steilman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie Cushing, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Bellona, Davis, Guilford.
Schr. Eugene, Bray, New-Haven.
Schr. Brandy Wine, Hulse, Providence.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Robinson, Yarmouth.
Schr. Belle, Smith, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mail, Merrill, Mystic.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Heaney, Southport.
Schr. Cerro Gordo, Bearse, New-Haven.
Schr. N. H. Hall, Murphy, Providence.
Schr. Fred. Tyler, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. William Bulky, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, New-Haven.
Schr. Capital, Roberts, Fall River.
Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Orient, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Laurent, Hallock, Orient.
Schr. J. R. Polk, Deming, Guilford.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence.
Schr. Iris, Griffin, Norwich.
Schr. Memento, Bearse, Providence.
Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Orient.
Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.
Schr. Hasee, McName, Greenwich.
Schr. Niantic, Derring, Taunton.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence.
Schr. M. Hand, Norton, Orient.
Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Bridgeport.
Schr. Talma, Burr, Bridgeport.
Schr. Manna, Morris, Dennis.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, S. E., snowing.

Below.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Bornhalm, from Port-au-Prince. By pilot boat Jane, No. 1.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 6.—Arr. steamship Palymra, from Liverpool; ship Charlotte, from do.; brig H. D. Emery, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—Arr. steamer Tennessee, New-York; schrs. N. W. Smith New-York; Evaline, Cardenas; Active, Baltimore; M. J. Fisher, do.; Ben Borland, New-York; Wenonah, Baltimore; P. A. Edwards, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 6.—Sld. brig Peri, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 5.—Arr. bark Volunteer, Boston, for New-York; schrs. Snow and Delaware, Rockland, for New-York; Nellie Chase, Colonel Eddy, Etta E. Sylvester, Portland, for do.; Montrose, Calais, for do.; Julia Franklin, Provincetown, for do.; E. P. Newcomb, Boston, for Tangier; B. S. Young, do., for Deal's Island, Md.

Returned—Brig Constantine.

Sld. bark Volunteer, Nellie Chase, Montrose, Cherub, Benedict, W. W. Pharo, George, Ida Hudson, Wm. Rice, Pallas, Z. Snow, Eunice P. Newcomb, B. S. Young, Julia Franklin, Delaware, Senator, Colonel Eddy, Gentile and Etta E. Sylvester.

Wind N. N. E., moderate.

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—Arr. steamer Isaac Bell, New-York; schrs. Kate T. Hall, Providence; Charley Miller, New-Haven.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The Cunard steamship China, from New-York, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, and sailed during the night for Liverpool.

The steamship Helvetia arrived yesterday from New-York for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, March 6.—The Hamburg-American steamship Hammonia, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day at 10:30 A. M., and sailed for Chesbourg and Hamburg.

TIFFANY & CO.,
550 and 552 Broadway,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW BUILDING ON UNION-SQUARE, OFFER A CHOICE STOCK OF
Real Bronze Gas Fixtures,
Chandeliers, Brackets,
Reading Lights,
Newel Lights, &c.,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO,
SELECTIONS
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS
OF
IMITATION BRONZE GAS FIXTURES,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS FIXTURES, TO SUIT FURNISHING AND DECORATIONS AS HERETOFORE.

FANCY GOODS!
CALHOUN, ROBBINS & CO.,
No. 410 Broadway,
HAVE THIS DAY MARKED PRICES
ON THEIR GOODS TO CORRESPOND WITH
The Decline in Gold!
MARCH 7, 1870.

Having Converted
One of our large factories into elegant warerooms, where we shall always keep a large and beautiful assortment of our superior Pianos on hand, both for sale and to rent, on the most reasonable terms.
Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. An inspection of our immense works and factories we think will satisfy all who may favor us with a call.
HAINES BROS.,
Nos. 356 to 372 2d-av., both corners 21st-st.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.

NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR
Southern New-York and
Rhode Island.
OFFICES NOS. 137 AND 349 BROADWAY.

The Dividend Declared Jan. 1, 1870.

In connection with the ANNUAL report of the Company, it seems proper to present a few facts and explanations in regard to the Dividends and Divisible Surplus of the current year, so that the policy holders and agents of the Company may not only understand the actual results of their own policies, but be able to form an intelligent comparison with the working of other institutions.

The importance to policy holders of having a fair ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND will be at once conceded, when we state that on all payments of annual premiums extending over twenty years, INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT., amounts to more than the total premiums during that time. Only a very small number of the companies make, or are able to make, dividends upon the practical annual cash plan of the NEW-YORK LIFE. These dividends due annually on the date of each policy after the first premium can be used as cash in payment of premiums, or their reversionary value added to the original amount insured. On "PAID-UP POLICIES" the dividends thereafter can be used in the same manner, the amount of the policy being ANNUALLY increased thereby—or at the option of the party can be received in cash—thus becoming an annuity during life; the original amount of the policy holding good in the meantime and being payable at death, or in case of Endowment policies at such time as they may mature.

The policy holders of the Company have again, this year, the satisfaction of knowing that they have had awarded to them the best and largest annual cash dividend made by any Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Every dividend on every policy is larger than any in the preceding year, and this fact, coupled with the splendid percentage of the dividends, we believe to be peculiar to this solid old institution alone.

We have not room here for sketches of actual dividends on all the different ages, as well as various forms of policies, but for illustrations we present the following statements:

DIVIDENDS ON PLAIN LIFE POLICIES.

Taking the age of 34 for example, the CASH dividends range from 20 per cent. the first year, and 27 per cent. the second, up to 70 per cent. on the older policies, and these are policies on which all the dividends have been previously used or drawn.

The latter rate is equivalent to one of about 130 per cent. cash, or 230 per cent. reversionary, if previous payments of premiums had all been made in full—and the average percentage of this dividend is therefore equal to, if not larger than any annual dividend ever paid by any New-York company.

DIVIDENDS ON "TEN-YEAR LIFE" POLICIES.

This just and favorite plan of Life Insurance was originated by the New-York Life Insurance Company, and the members of the Company who adopted it may congratulate themselves upon the substantial fruition of the beneficent principles which existed only in theory twelve years ago. At that date there were not expected, far less promised, any such dividends as have since been made after the "ten payments" were completed on that class of policies. The first cash dividends thereafter have ranged from 47½ to over 50 per cent. cash of the policy premium, payable in cash, or added to policies at the discretion of the owner.

The ten premiums and the dividends thereon having been paid or added to policies, they will hereafter share in the annual distribution of the Company; and should the members have future dividends added to their policies they will probably double or treble in size according to the age attained by the insured.

NOTE.—When a person of middle age adds to his "estate at death" $10,000, for the average annual premium of from $300 to $400 per annum, for ten years only, and thereafter receives an annual cash dividend, he makes an "investment" that is rarely equaled in human affairs. The best actuaries have estimated that the subsequent cash dividend on such policies will exceed the total amount of cash premiums to the Company by the time the assured has attained his "average expectation of life," so that his outstanding policy will have cost only the interest on his premiums while they remained with the Company; of course such results are only to be obtained by a PURELY MUTUAL company, that works as favorably for its members as the New-York Life.

DIVIDENDS ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

Equally favorable results are shown on these.

No endowment policies having matured, we will only remark, that the New-York Life has for some time paid, and is now paying THE BEST INTEREST OF ANY EXISTING COMPANY, more than double that of some companies on stock and mixed plans which are very prominently advertised.

Thus it is proved, that whether a person lives or dies, a policy in the New-York Life is "a good investment," with this advantage over all others, that in case of previous death, the intended savings of future years are realized at once.

And by this favorite "endowment plan" a man not only "insures his life" when it is most necessary for the support of his family, but also provides for himself a competence in those years when health and strength naturally decline.

The above examples are but a fair average illustration of the large and regular dividends which have been made by the Company; the fundamental principles of our contribution plan of dividing surplus, aiming to give every man an equitable share in proportion as his premiums have contributed thereto.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN, like the New-York Life, can make no promises or guarantees about future dividends, as, with equal skill and fidelity of management, they must depend mainly upon future rates of interest and the mortality of members. But the SOLID STRENGTH AND SECURITY OF THE COMPANY is the best guarantee that can be given.

An idea of the future may be formed from the fact that the necessary reserve or reinsurance fund, is still calculated upon the old assumption of a future rate of interest at four per cent., and by regarding net premiums only. But if the reinsurance fund of the Company was reduced according to the various calculations which are more or less in use, the divisible surplus would be largely increased, as will be seen by the following figures:

The premium reserve

At 4½ per cent. is $10,523,382 91, leaving divisible surplus of $2,379,512 22.

At 5 per cent. is $9,237,648 72, leaving divisible surplus of $3,065,446 41.

At 6 per cent. is $8,143,571 53, leaving divisible surplus of $4,159,523 60.

The fund actually laid aside by this Company is (at 4 per cent., reserve) $11,313,812 96, leaving divisible surplus of $1,670,750 72.

But in the future as in the past, the Trustees and Officers of the Company, mindful of the sacred trust committed to their care, will undoubtedly recognize AMPLE SECURITY as the paramount consideration in Life Insurance, and, neither in form nor amount, will any dividend be declared incompatible with that principle.

James A. Rhodes,
GENERAL AGENT.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG men, who speak German and English, in one establishment; one as coachman, the other as gardener, groom or general usefulness; prefer the country; good reference. Address R. R., Box No. 100 Times Office.